THE DAILY LOUISVILLE TIMES.

OFFICE, NO. 76, WEST SIDE OF FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET.

VOL. V — LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1856. — VOL V

SPEECH OF JOSEPH HOLT

OF KENTUCKY,

At Frederick City, Maryland, July 26th and 27th, 1856.

MR. PRESIDENT—If, in some of the circumstances which surround us, there is found no compliment to your principles,* one at least, of which you may well be proud, is reflected from the bright eyes which sparkle in the midst of this assembly. Amid the turmoil of the political elements, when is it sought to array sect against sect, and State against State, and to call into play those fierce passions which have stained the annals of mankind with crime and filled their habitations with wailing may we not hope that the fairer portion of our race will lift up their voices in behalf of peace? Woman,—for us the connecting link between earth and heaven—has been commissioned as a ministering angel to dispense the consolations of mercy, of humanity and of love to the aching bosoms of this tempest-tossed world. But if woman herself becomes uncharitable and joins the battle cry of persecution, if the melting notes of the nightingale are to be exchanged for the hoarse scream of the vulture, and those gentle hands which were intended to lead us paradise, shall seize the weapons of proscription and of war, then indeed may we lay our faces in the dust in humiliation and in despair.

The despotisms of the old world enjoy rest, save when at remote intervals the pent-up wrongs of centuries explode in the form of sanguinary insurrections. But from the depths of that tranquility are ever issuing sickening odors, as from an open sepulchre of human hopes and human hearts. The stagnant pool which basks sluggishly in the sun enjoys also rest, but beneath its surface venomous reptiles do gender and batten, while the malaria of pestilence and of death are exhaled from its waters. The mountain torrent knows no repose, but ever restless it dashes forward and onward, gathering new momentum every with bound, and inspiring new joys with every accent of its wild song. Action is the law of its being, as it is the element of its strength; without it, it loses at once its freshness, its purity, its power, and above all, that rainbow of glory which glitters as a garment of immortality above its pathway. Sir, that mountain torrent, is the true emblem of the life of a free people. Discussion, excitement, agitation—these are a part of the price you pay, and which all must pay for liberty. Hence that heady strife of party with party, which has so long prevailed throughout the Union, has for us but slight alarm, however much it may excite the fears of transatlantic friends in those unhappy lands, where every movement of the masses carries with it the terrors of the tornado and is marked by devastation and bloodshed. Our republic stands as stands the brave old oak which toys with the tempest as the infant with its rattle. Every breeze stirs its outer and tremulous branches; its giant arms may toss wildly to the eddying blasts as they sweep on, but its trunk is unmoved, and those mighty roots which strike deep into the earth and are the sources at once of its life and of its greatness, hear not, heed not the raging uproar of the storm above. I love to believe that our institutions have roots in the great American heart which none of the passing conflicts of the day have ever reached. As yet, the "Union must be preserved," is the watchword of every party, and if an opposite sentiment lurks in any dishonored quarter, it shrinks from the light and is without a banner and without organization.†

Twin-born with the federal constitution, was a political party which has proved its uncompromising foe at every period of our national existence. I arraign not that party as lacking in patriotism; it was but the embodiment of that lust of power which, having a deep lodgment in the human heart, manifests itself in some way under every form of government. Regarding—no doubt honestly—our federative system as but a shadow, comparatively nerveless and bloodless, they have sought from the beginning to invest it with much of the terrific and all-pervading vigor, and with something too, of the splendors which distinguish European monarchies. With unchanging purpose, but with ever-changing names, they have pursued what, from its results, we feel authorised to call their warfare upon the Constitution of the Union and as the guardianship of that instrument is the sublime mission of the Democracy, it has been with that party that they have had their sorest and most protracted conflicts. They struggled with them under the elder Adams in defence of personal freedom and the liberty of the press, and against those odious and never-enough-to-be-detested measures known as the "alien and sedition laws." Later—the name of FEDERALISTS, under which that party rallied, having been nipped by the frosts of defeat and fallen as an autumnal leaf to the ground—an organization evidencing a like impatience under the restraints of the Constitution, appeared upon the arena of politics as NATIONAL REPUBLICANS, sheltering themselves under that gigantic scheme of ambition—the "American system"—upon which the Democracy seized and finally succeeded it breaking in to pieces beneath their feet. Another wave of the wand of their brilliant leader, and the transmigratory spirit of the habitual opponents of your principles took the body and witching cognomen of WHIGS—a patriotic party, but sadly misled as we believe in their desire and labors for the undue aggrandizement of the general government. Throughout these mutations of name and fortune, the Democracy have had excited and prolonged contests with these organizations, not only upon internal improvements or the "American system," but upon the tariff, with its penchant for monopolies, and upon the sub-treasury; and when the nation, panic-struck and gasping, was wrestling in the folds of the United States Bank like Laocoon in the crushing coils of the serpent, the Democracy, true to the Constitution and to the States, in that dark hour stood firm, and after years of stormy combat, consigned to a tomb too deep for resurrection a monster which had so long played the Anakim in the land, that the commercial and political classes had come to regard themselves as truly but grasshoppers in its sight.—Over the length and breadth of this extended field of conflict, strewed as it is with the fragments of creeds, and systems, and parties, the Democratic banner now floats in undisputed victory. I speak this in no exultant mood, but rather in rejoicing and thankfulness that these disturbing questions have at last been settled upon grounds and by majorities which promise repose for the future. But the mission of those who bear that banner—which if it waves in triumph, waves also over a people whose prosperity well nigh realises the poet's dream of the golden aged—is not yet fulfilled. From the wreck of the Whig party, discomfitted and scattered like dust before the wind in 1852, have already arisen two powerful political organizations, which are marching to an assault upon the Constitution through avenues hitherto held sacred by all. From the ruins of that gallant party they have crept forth like serpents crawling from amid the ruins of some magnificent temple. They have presented their platform of principles, chosen their candidates, and are now openly straining every nerve for victory. These organizations are know in common parlance, as the KNOW NOTHINGS, and BLACK REPUBLICANS or free-soilers. I retain the popular denomination of the first, because of the universal conviction of its appropriateness, and because it is in itself an interesting memorial of the systematic falsehood taught by the ritual of the order, which rendered "I know nothing" the stereotyped response to every question addressed to its members touching either their membership or the principles and purposes of the association. I unhesitatingly reject the talismanic appellation "American," which they have given to themselves in baptism at their own font, because this performance of the rite has not been sanctioned by that great High Priest, PUBLIC OPINION, and because in view of the creed and practices of the order as seen through good Democratic spectacles, the application of such a term to it cannot but be regarded as not merely unmeaning but as an absolute mockery. It has probably been assumed from a figure of speech well known to rhetoricians, by which, for example, in some languages, the street of a city is called a *place of silence*, because it is really one of *noise*—so, in the latin tongue a dense grove is *lucus*, i. e. a *place of light*, from *non lucendo*, or because in fact there *is no light there at all*. It is from a like capricious if not cruel sport with language, that the word "American" is thrust upon us as the

* The Hall, which in the progress of the meeting, became densely crowded, was not filled at the opening of these remarks.

† I have since been pained to learn that the Black Republicans, at their meetings and elsewhere in New England, are displaying American flags with but stars—thus proclaiming that the emancipation of the negro, by them regarded as an object paramount to the preservation of the Union itself! If every African in the land could become a prince in dignity and freedom, and be "clothed in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day," it would be but a poor compensation for the destruction of a government which, if it has failed to elevate to the rank of freemen the handful of slaves in its bosom, has, at least, given, and promises in the ages to come to give to uncounted millions of white men, a development, a happiness and a moral grandeur of life and character, to which there is no parallel in the history or our race.

‡ It is scarcely necessary to say that this is the slang phrase by which, with a boldness bordering on impiety, certain of the less reverent members of the order, deem it their divinity, and endeavor to manifest a familiarity and sense of ease in his presence.

tortured exponent of what we verily believe to be, in all its impulses and purposes, wholly and irretrievably *anti-American*.

Waiving all notice of the thick darkness amid which this bantling made his advent among us, and forbearing all comment upon the legerdemain and blasphemous oaths by which it was sought to convert SAM‡ into a species of political Lama and surround his worship with a mystical compounded of the tricks of strolling jugglers and of the lower types of the priest-craft and mummery practised in heathen temples, I will proceed at once to a discussion of the Know-Nothing platform. The actual, though unavowed affinity between this organization and the Black Republicans upon a great Constitutional question vital to the South, will be exposed in a subsequent part of this address. The principles announced, and with which we take issue, are two: hostility to foreigners and proscription of Catholics.

This sentiment of hostility to foreigners, in its unworthiness, has not even the humble merit of novelty to recommend it. It has been dug from the rubbish of antiquity. Many nations like individuals, have from time to time been afflicted with paroxysms of self-righteousness, and have expressed extreme thankfulness to the Creator for not having as they supposed made them like other people. The ancient Greeks—we read it with a blush—in the extravagance of their self-conceit, did not hesitate to pronounce all the world as compared with themselves to be but "outside barbarians." The Japanese have for centuries closed their doors and ports against strangers, as unworthy of social, commercial or political intercourse with them. The Chinese, whose Emperor claims to be brother of the sun and moon, and possibly father of the stars, take to themselves the modest appellation of "celestials"—and looking up from their puppy dishes, fancy that they behold all other kindreds and tongues as lying not merely in darkness, but in wickedness too, and hence speak of them as "foreign devils." It was reserved for the American revolution to inaugurate a new era. The heroic spirits of that epoch, adopting the broad Bible doctrine that "God hath made of *one blood* all nations of men," proclaimed in every way their conviction of the brotherhood of mankind. Hence under the impulses of a philanthropy bounded by no river or sea, they invited the downtrodden lovers of freedom of all climes to our shores. They came in multitudes, filling our workshops, cultivating our fields, and fighting with chivalric daring upon our battle fields. The traitor of that revolution was an American born and bred. Neither Kosciusko, LaFayette, DeKalb, Pulaski, Steuben, nor any of the other self-sacrificing strangers who forsaking the splendors of rank and fortune came to 'water with their blood the tree of our liberties,' ever betrayed the cause to which they had pledged their honor. At the close of that eventful struggle a law was passed admitting aliens to the rights of citizenship after a residence of two years, which by a subsequent act, signed by Washington, was extended to five years. Under the elder Adams, however, foreigners having in their writings and votes displayed most decided Democratic tendencies, drew down upon themselves the resentment of the federal party, then in the ascendant and as a consequence, this generous and wise measure was repealed, and a residence of fourteen years was required for the naturalization of aliens. The federalists in their anger did not stop here, but authorized the President to order out of the country any foreigners he might consider dangerous to the public safety, and in default of compliance with such order, they were liable at the option of the President to be imprisoned for not less than three years or to be seized and forcibly transported beyond the limits of the United States. Thus, in shameless contempt of the spirit of our institutions, the Executive was invested with that absolute and arbitrary authority over the persons of strangers, which is exercised only by the worst of despots. The same party, with entire consistency, followed up this blow at personal freedom, by passing the memorable "sedition law," whereby fine and imprisonment were visited upon all who dared write and publish facts or opinions *tending to render the President or Congress unpopular!* Upon the return of the Democracy to power under that illustrious apostle of human liberty Thomas Jefferson—these infamous and oppressive enactments were at once swept from the statute book, and the residence required for the naturalization of foreigners was again reduced to five years,—which has continued to be the law unto this day.

The hostility to foreigners and the doctrine of their unfitness to participate in the management of our government, disappeared with the fall of the federal party, and remained as a lost art or secret for upwards of fifty years, that is, until after the Presidential election in 1852, when it was reproduced with many flourishes of trumpets, as a wondrous discovery just made by the patent patriotism which about that time began to advertise itself for the use of the American people. Here we have a complete explanation of that savage warfare upon which we are now constrained to look with so much disgust and humiliation. Here is the fountain whence all these bitter waters have bubbled up. The naturalized foreigners had voted almost en masse the democratic ticket for General Pierce; had they supported General Scott, that same "love of the brogue" (you remember how intense it was,) which distinguished that justly famous chieftain and his Whig friends *during the canvass*, would undoubtedly have continued to this day. It is now assumed, as with the enthusiasm inspired by a new revelation, that five years will not suffice to enable foreigners to prepare themselves for the duties of self government under our republican system, and that their probation should be extended to fourteen, or as maintained by many of the more "intensified" saints of the Know-Nothing church, to twenty-one years. This position would not be without plausibility, were our system of government at all abstruse or complicated in its character. But it is our boast—and I think a just one—that of all systems it is the simplest, the most easy of comprehension— so much so that it may be truly said "a fool cannot err therein." If five years are sufficient to complete the education of a ripe scholar, enriching his mind with the treasures of the arts and sciences—alike with the arena of earth and with the sublimest fruits which the telescope has gathered among the stars,—should they not be sufficient to enable foreigners to read and study the federal constitution and the constitutions of the States in which they may chance to reside, and to comprehend the obligations which these instruments impose upon them? It has ever been the teaching of the hereditary oppressors of mankind, that the mystery of government was knowledge too wonderful for the people, who should content themselves with hewing the wood which their task-masters burn, and with drawing the water which those task-masters drink. On the 4th day of July, 1776, the patent to kings and princes to govern the world by divine right expired, and since then, in various parts of the globe, the toiling masses have been simplifying and lowering the ancient pretensions of kingcraft by governing themselves. The results of these experiments has been in the highest degree creditable to the popular intelligence, demonstrating the capacity of the many, without any previous elaborate training, to rule with the moderation and wisdom so long claimed as a monopoly for the few. But in addition to the abundant opportunities which a residence of five years among and continual association with enlightened freemen must afford to foreigners for acquainting themselves with our institutions, they have ever before them that far better teacher than precept, example—even the example of that noble band of native-born Americans who have so kindly constituted themselves an elite corps of fuglemen from whose movements all the world may now learn the duties of the citizen and of the patriot! What advancement in the science of self-government must they in this way have made during the memorable election which took place at Louisville in August last! As their countrymen weltered in their gore around them, with what bitter humiliation, and yet with what instruction, must they have read in the light of their burning dwellings, at once their own benighted and brutalized state and the high and holy claim of Americans to rule America.

So much for the theory: What are the facts in its support? As the existing law has been in operation with a trifling exception since the administration of Gen. Washington, we have a right to demand what are the evidences given by foreigners naturalized under it of their ignorance of our government and of their incapacity to share in its management? Have they been insubordinate, and endeavoring to thrust aside the government have they taken the law into their own hands? The native Americans have done this ten times where the foreigners have done it once.* The only systematic REBELLION of which the history of the republic gives an account, was organized and prosecuted by men born and reared upon American soil.—Have they been riotous and given to habitual violations of the public peace? Let New Orleans, Louisville and other cities in which they have been pursued and immolated like wild beasts answer the question. True they supported Thomas Jefferson for the Presidency, and wrote and spoke and voted against John Adams, which is the first proof of their benighted condition that meets the Know-Nothing readers of history. The crowning testimony however is, that after the most diligent examination of Whig principles and Whig practices they have been unable either to admire or approve that peculiar system of politics, and hence have cast in their lot with the Democrats. But if this be an evidence of their stupidity and inability to comprehend our republican system, are not you Democrats in the same category?—Nay, is not your position infinitely more deplorable and culpable too? You have for twenty, and some of you probably for thirty years, enjoyed opportunities of studying the principles affirmed by the Whig creed, and yet, insensible to the beauties and unaffected by the profound wisdom of that faith, you press heedlessly and blindly to the ballot-box and vote the Democratic ticket. Should, then, so many vials of wrath be poured out upon the heads of the poor foreigners, if they follow your examples?

The Democracy, on the other hand, have not forgotten the chivalric and magnanimous men of other lands, who so nobly participated in the councils and battles of our war of Independence. They remember that not only was Montgomery, who, at the head of the American army fell so gloriously at Quebec, a foreigner, but so was Albert Gallatin, afterwards the Vice President of the United States, so was that "Hercules treacherously slain in the midst of his unfinished labors"—the renond Alexander Hamilton. They regard those who, under the promptings of a deathless love of liberty, have flung their fetters into the tyrant's face and have come to make their home in our midst, as neither "outside barbarians" nor yet "foreign devils, but as men who, in the sight of earth and heaven, deserve to be Freemen. Such are they who have placed their wives and children and fortunes, beneth the shelter of this republic; such are they who, bringing with their strong arms, their knowledge of the arts and sciences, have felled our forests, dug our canals, built our railroads, embellished our cities, and covered the land with monuments of their genius, their enterprise and their patriotism. To such, surrounded with those guarantees of faithfulness to our institutions, the Democracy, under the dictates, alike of justice, philanthropy and of an enlightened statesmanship says from the heart, "be ye CITIZENS, not SERFS."

The other feature of the Know-Nothing platform, to which I would invite your attention, is the proscription of Catholics.

The Constitution of the United States says "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust, under the United States;" and since the angelic choir sang "peace on earth and good will toward men," to the watching shepherds of Judea, no words more blessed than these have fallen on the ears of our suffering race, The Know-Nothings declare that there *shall be a religious test*, and the question is, to which of these declarations will the judgement of the American people give effect in, November next? Not having a majority sufficient to enable them to change the federal Constitution to suit their purposes, and therefore unable as yet to meet their Catholic fellow-citizens at the door of office and drive them rudely away, they propose to accomplish their aim by meeting them at the ballot-box or polls and there branding them with discredit and dishonor. They thus add the guilt of indirection and of a conspiracy, to that guilt inseparable from every attempt at a violation of the fundamental law.

Shocking as are the crimes which have been committed in the name of liberty, the innocent blood which has been shed in her much abused name, as compared with that which has flowed from religious persecution is but as a rill to the sea. For centuries the pathway of christianized Europe was lit up by the dismal glare of faggots kindled by the ministers of the Prince of Peace, around the bodies of their fellow-men.—The heart sickens and the eyes are blinded with tears in traversing this mournful field of history. That the doctrine of proscription for religion's sake, so repugnant to the civilization of the nineteenth century, and so abhorrent alike to the genius of our people and of their institutions, should have obtained for a single moment a footing on the American soil—now when the worst despots of Europe are becoming ashamed of it—is the most out extraordinary age. That the religion of this country should be insolently claimed to be regulated by the clubs and stews of party politics, and that the pious sentiments of the Protestant churches should have been so far perverted and abased as to lend themselves to this movement of scheming and unscrupulous politicians, may well excite sad forebodings in the breasts even of those who trust most fondly and believe most firmly in the stability of our popular institutions.

Of all the rights, of all the possessions which are the objects of human passion or the subjects of human strife, there is none to which man clings with such unyielding tenacity as the right to worship the Creator according to the dictates of his own conscience. All things else he may be tempted to surrender—of all things else the ruffian hand of violence may despoil him; you may confiscate his estate, you may load him with chains and cast him into dungeons; you may break his frail body on the rack or burn it at the stake; you may make him a cowering slave in the presence of his fellow men, but in the presence of that being whose name is Love his spirit still is free. It is the sublime proof at once of the immortality and responsibility of the human soul, that its freedom is above and beyond the reach of the tyrannies of earth. As a consequence of the unspeakable preciousness of the rights of conscience, whenever and wherever they have been invaded, that invasion has been resisted with an obstinacy and desperation proportioned to the magnitude of the interests at stake—society has been convulsed and the career of the persecutor has become that of the pale horse and his rider as seen in the apocalyptic vision. Although this Upas tree of intolerance has been but recently planted in our midst, it has already given us a foretaste of those poisonous fruits which in the vigor of its age it will certainly bear. That foretaste is found in the heart burnings, the feuds and bickerings which pervade families, neighborhoods and churches; it is found in the election riots and carnage of New Orleans; but especially has it been seen in the conflagrations and bloodshed which marked the footsteps of the Louisville mob in August last. Throughout the horrors of that day, the invasion and burning of the stores and dwellings of the foreign Catholic population were as indiscriminate as the massacre of their helpless inmates was cowardly and atrocious. If to-night you could walk the streets of that doomed city, your spirit's ear might even now catch the yell of that demoniac band, as your eye in sadness met the blackened and crumbling walls of what were once peaceful human habitations. There they stand—and may they ever thus stand—fitting memorials of that flame of hell which glowed in the bosoms of Know Nothing butchers, fiercer far than even the fierce flames which wrapped the homes of their defenceless victims.

Let Protestants who have written so many volumes and thundered from their pulpits, so many phillipics, in denunciation of the persecutions of the Catholic church, and who are continually appealing to European governments in behalf of religious toleration, beware how they take up the rusty and bloody weapons which Rome herself has cast away. Let them not flatter themselves that their garments are the less defiled because they lead not their Catholic neighbors to the stake. In the presence of that constitution the shield of whose protection is alike over all, they have no more right to take from them their political privileges than they have to take from them their lives. Besides, the sensibilities of a freeman are more deeply wounded and his pride more cruelly humbled by degrading him as lacking in patriotism and fidelity to his country than they would be by stripping him of his estate, and thristing him into the common jail. Movements like this have generally advanced with a fearful impetus, and if this is not arrested I say to those ministers, elders and class leaders, who have spent their sabbaths in preaching love and charity to all, but have devoted the midnight hours of the week to conspiracies against the constitutional rights of their fellow-men,—to all such I would say, in frankness and kindness too, that upon that broad and downward road on which you have entered, there will yet be sprinkled more blood than the blood of Catholics and foreigners. When you shall have achieved your triumph, and the might of your chivalry shall have put the weak and the defenceless completely under your feet, there will yet remain to you a still more bitter task! Would you know what that task is? I lay my ear to the lips of the past, and it answers for me—*the task of devouring one another!* I do but echo the lessons of history when I assert, that if proscription for religion's sake were once established as the rule of action for the masses, the stronger protestant sects would devour the weaker with the same avidity with which a shark swallows the minnows that cross his pathway in the deep. How long, think you, Unitarianism, Universalism, and all the other minor *isms* and so called heresies which prevail in the Protestant world, would be endured under such a rule? The Baptists were pursued with the hot vengeance of persecution in staid New England; imprisonment, fines and mutilations were visited upon the unoffending Quakers of Pennsylvania. The Revolution was required to stay these atrocities.

It has been craftily sought to break the force of that remonstrance against this intolerance which bursts forth unbidden alike from the Constitution and from the American heart, by suggesting that Catholics owe an allegiance to the Pope of Rome which necessarily renders them disloyal citizens. If the Know-Nothings had declared in their platform that all achnowledging *civil* allegiance to any foreign prince or potentate should be excluded from office, the Democrats with one accord would have replied "Amen." It is well known however that the Catholics confess no such allegiance to the Pope, but utterly deny it—their allegiance being purely spiritual, and consisting in neither more nor less than a recognition of the Roman Pontiff *as the head of their Church*. If this relation involved any right on his part to control or intermeddle with the temporal affairs of other countries, or any obligation on the part of Catholics to consult his wishes in the form or administration of their government, such a result would have long since manifested itself to all. But we interrogate in vain alike the past and the present for any such fruits, as borne by this spiritual relationship. The papal government is and has always been in form *an absolute monarchy*, yet this did not prevent Charles Carroll of Carrollton from signing the Declaration of Independence, nor from aiding, with La Fayette and other good Catholics in founding this republic. South America contains one of the most thoroughly Catholic populations upon the globe, yet with the exception of Brazil, from one end to the other of that vast country, republics alone exist. His spiritual allegiance to the Pope has not prevented the venerable Chief Justice Taney from expounding for more than twenty years the principles of constitutional freedom, to the admiration of his own countrymen and of the world.

But to pass from theory to fact it must be admitted by all that the Pope has never in any way directly or indirectly, endeavored to interfere with the policy or administration of the general government or of the States. While the Catholic faith has not changed since the days of the revolution, and this spiritual allegiance, of which we hear so much has remained the same, so neither has the fidelity of the Catholic citizens of the United States to the Constitution and laws, ever wavered. The annals of the republic prove incontestably that they have never rebelled against its authority, or been less ardent in their devotion to republican principles than their protestant fellow-citizens. They have been loyal at the ballot-box, loyal in the public councils, heroically loyal upon every battle-field, and that too, as in the Mexican war, when the republic was engaged in mortal combat with a Catholic government and a Catholic soldiery. Catholic sovereigns have again and again waged war with the Pope as a temperal prince, and with Catholic armies invaded his territories and conquered his capitol. With these facts staring us in the face—read and known of all men—are we not authorized to pronounce the assumption that this spiritual allegiance draws after it unfaithfulness to our government, to be a miserable pretext, which would be pitable for its imbecility were it not criminal for its hypocryis? With the lights of history which are before the Know-Nothings as before us, who can believe that they credit the wretched calumny which their various platforms have propagated against alike the Catholics of this and of every other country? Be assured that it is not an alarmed patriotism which has sounded the tocsin now ringing in our ears, but a baffled yet ever vaulting ambition, speculating cruelly and remorselessly speculating, upon the bigotry and upon the sectarian prejudices and resentments of the Protestent churches. Looking beyond this flimsy and tattered veil which has been hung up between us and the truth by those who believe in the infinite gullibility of the people, we see this monstrous organization in all its hideous nakedness, and hear the real language that it addresses to the Catholics of the United States, which is this: "We, Protestants and Know Nothings, hold the head of our church to be in our congregations, synods, general assemblies and conferences; you hold the head of yours to be in the Pope of Rome; because you presume thus to differ with us and are in a feeble and seemingly unprotected minority, although we worship the same God and claim an interest in the blood of the same saviour, we have resolved to put the political branding-iron upon your brows, and notwithstanding this is the land of your birth and here are your wives and children and homes, and every earthly interest, and notwithstanding your wealth fills the public treasury as does ours and your right arms sustain the conflicts and the burdens of the republic as do ours, yet we have, in the wantonness of an irresponsible majority, determined to place a stigma upon you which shall never be effaced, and to cast you out as POLITICAL LEPERS." There is a blackness of guilt, there is an intensity of atrocity in the character of a persecutor for religion's sake, in a country like this, which all the riches of the languages of earth are too poor to express. I wonder that an American who has stooped to this degradation, can ever again have the courage to lift his eyes to that banner of the free, and gaze upon those stars and stripes, every rustle of which in the breeze proclaims in accents sweeter than the music of the spheres.—"FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE TO ALL."

[At this poimt, Mr. Holt, gave way to a motion to adjourn and was requested by a resolution of the Association to conclude his remarks at their next meeting, at which time he resumed as follows:]

MR. PRESIDENT: In compliance with the invitation so kindly given by this Association at its last meeting, I will now endeavor to proceed with the discussion in which we were then engaged. I will detain you with no declamation, with no appeals to those passions which the political questions of the day so naturally awaken—but will strive to be as brief as possible, saying no more than will be indespensible to render the legal and other aspects of the topics before us intelligible to all. We have to deal with facts stern stubborn facts, the grimness of whose reality and the solemnity of whose warning, admonish us that they should be examined through no delusive prism of poetry, under the influence of no bewildering excitement, but calmly, deliberately, as the springs whose play may yet involve the destiny of all that is near and dear to us and to the land that we love.

In commenting upon the Black Republican platform, I shall offer no defence of, no apology for slavery. To do this would be to accept a false issue continually obtruded upon us, but into the discussion of which no Democrat should allow himself to be drawn. The Democracy occupy the higher ground—the ground of the Constitution—that no State has a right to look into, with a view to their reform or control, the domestic institutions of the other States of this confederacy. Such interference, as between foreign nations, would be good cause of war; so as between the members of this Union, it is a discourtesy and an aggression, which cannot be too promptly or too sternly resisted. In reference to the view of the subject so constantly pressed upon our consideration by Abolitionists, I will make but a single remark, which is this: We occasionally meet with tumors on the human body, twining their roots so closely above, beneath and around the very seat of life, that skilful surgeons when consulted, refuse to dissect them out, fearing lest death should ensue upon the operation. There are also such tumors growing upon the body politic, and if Slavery be the evil that its enemies suppose, it unquestionably belongs to that class. It presents a problem which has long and painfully exercised the brightest intellects and the noblest hearts of the world, and not yet have they reached its solution. Let us then beware how we turn loose upon this excresence (as they term it) thus throbbing with our life, the jack-knives of the phrenzied empirics of the North.

It is said to be among the discoveries of modern science, that our planet, so green and efflorescent to the eye, is in fact a molten mass, on the thin crust of which we dwell, while volcanos, seemingly in themselves so terrific, are but breathing apertures, through which this seething world of fire vomits forth its lava and its flames. The composition of the Black Republican party is not unlike this. For many years, throughout New Eagland, public meetings, apparently insignificant for their numbers, have been held, at which treason and abolitionism have at will spouted their anthemas and their threatenings; but deluded and lulled by the tone of the moderate men who constitute if I may so speak the outer crust of that party, the South dreamed not of that wide-spread and ever-burning lake of fanaticism with which those meetings were connected, and on whose shores we stand to-night. That lake is now stirred in its inmost depths, and every influence, domestic, social, political, and religious, is combining to increase and perpetuate the agitation. The men of Mammon and the men of God—the pulpit and the press—those mighty levers which move the world of mind and of passion—have proclaimed a crusade against the South. Aged men, long retired from public affairs, aroused by the bugle blasts of the crusaders, are seen mingling their gray locks in the public assemblies with the youthful Hotspurs of fanaticism, while moderate men who a few months since shrunk from wetting even the soles of their feet in this enchanted stream, are now plunging headlong into its boiling current. The movement is in the hands of far-seeing and unscrupulous politicians, who, resolved to rule or ruin, have asserted principles without nationality and set on foot measures whose success, based alone on the triumph of sectional prejudice and passion, can have but one termination, that of the aggrandizement of the North and the absolute submission of the South. I speak this not as an alarmist, but because these and kindred facts, borne to us with lightning speed every day, announce to us with the awe of a prophet's warning, that there is at last upon us an hour of encompassing peril, in which the South expects her every son to do his duty.

Slavery, as is well known, was planted upon this continent, not by Americans, but by foreigners. It grew, however, and at the close of the revolutionary struggle, was found to have so linked itself with the very foundations of society, that its extirpation was deemed by many inexpedient and unwise, by others altogether impracticable. That it was regarded with repugnance by a portion of the New England colonies of that day is undeniable; but this sentiment found no sympathising response from the eminently wise and patriotic men who assembled in convention for the purpose of forming a more perfect union among the States. If they viewed slavery as a great national evil, to be restrained and finally overthrown, they have left behind them no record of such a conviction. On the contrary, treating it as an existing State institution, they pledged to it the protection of the federal government, as to other State rights and interests.—This pledge is found in the provision made by the constitution for the surrender by the States of fugitive slaves escaping into their borders; it is yet more emphatically expressed in that remarkable clause which admits the slave population as a *component element in the basis of federal representation*.* Their voice is lifted up in the national councils, not as the voice of criminals or outcasts, but of a constituency recognized by the federal compact and entitled to be heard.

It must have been foreseen, judging from the past, that domestic slavery would in all probability spread into the territory then existing, or which might thereafter be acquired by the nation, yet the founders of the government, profound in their wisdom and animated by a patriotism bounded by no geographical line, by no mountain range, made no effort to arrest or even to regulate this extension. They contented themselves with merely declaring that Congress should have power to admit new States into the Union, and should guarantee to all the States a republican form of government. No allusion is made to slavery in connection with this grant of power, still less is there found an intimation that Congress should have authority to impose upon the new States conditions or restrictions in reference to this or any other matter of domestic concern to which the original States of the confederacy were not subject. Just the opposite is necessarily inferable from the fact that the perfect equality of all the States, in the presence of the Constitution, is distinctly impressed throughout its provisions. Accordingly Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi were received into the Union as slave States without objection. The Stars which represented them in the national constellation were not then deemed less bright because the spot of slavery was upon their disc. nor as these youthful sovereigns from the South and West proudly entered the Capitol, did the free States of that day veil their faces as at the approach of a defiled sisterhood. In 1820, however, Missouri sought admission as a slave State, and the sectional and fanatical spirit now so rampant, showing itself then for the first time, resisted her admission. Her right to enter the confederacy was undeniable, but the North having a majority not to be resisted, and acting upon the robbers plea that "they shall get who have the power," said insolently to the South "the Union itself shall be dissolved rather than another slave State shall be added to it." It was finally proposed as an adjustment of this question, which then convulsed the whole land, that Missouri should be received provided Congress would at once and forever exclude slavery from the territory lying North of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 miuutes; and the South, feeble and unable physically or politically to maintain her Constitutional rights, felt it more patriotic to submit and bide her time, than to provoke a collision which could only end in the overthrow of the Republic. The South then, under the pressure of this *irresistible duress*, surrendered her interest in that vast region of country which in common honesty she had equal claim with the North to occupy with her property. She yielded it as yields the traveller his purse to the highwayman when the knife is at his throat. The enactment of Congress consumating this usurption on the one hand and this submission on the other, is known in the parlance of the day as the "Missouri Compromise," and was permitted to remain upon the statute book until 1854, when it was repealed under circumstances to which I shall presently advert.* This repeal is the theme of constant denunciation on the part of the Black Republicans, and it must be confessed that it has proved in their hands a most potent instrument of agitation. A proceeding founded in deep wrong to the South, and forced through the National legislature by what may be well termed moral violence, it has been their aim to sanctify to the popular mind as a *Compact*, and to stigmatise its repeal as a *flagrant breach of faith*. It is edifying to note at this point the strange contradiction in which this position involves them. They insist in the platform on which they are making this canvass, that Congress has the power and that it is its duty to banish slavery from *all the Territories*, without reference to geographical lines or the will of the inhabitants. The Missouri Compromise however, according to contemporaneous and all subsequent interpretation, permitted slavery South of 36'30, and must according to the theory have been to this extent wrong. To be consistant therefore; instead of anathematising its repeal as a national crime, the Black Republicans should hail it as having at least the negative merit of removing an obstacle to that congressional action which they so clamorously demand.

The ground upon which the repeal of this celebrated act of Congress, so inappropriately called a "compromise," has been assailed, is that it was a solemn compact between the States of the South and the North which could not be cancelled but by the joint consent of all concerned. I deny as a legal proposition that it has any of the characteristics of a compact. There are certain principles of law so obviously true that it is but necessary to state them to secure their complete comprehension by all. Of this character are the principles to which I am about to refer, and by which I propose testing the question before us. It is essential to the validity of every compact or contract, whatever be its nature or purpose, that there should be at least two parties to it. As a consequence of this axiom of jurisprudence, no man can make a contract with himself, neither can any corporation municipal, political or otherwise make a contract with itself. Congress is a political corporation, and although consisting of many members, is in the eye of the law and the Constitution a *unit*. For this reason, while it can contract at pleasure with individuals, with corporations and with other nations, it cannot possibly make a binding contract with itself. It cannot be pretended that this compromise was a compact between the Northern and Southern States *as such*. To assume this would be to violate the truth of history, since it is well known that in their capacity of States they never conferred, much less covenanted together upon the subject. Still less can the absurd position be maintained that the national legislature in passing this law, sustained the two fold character of representatives of the States in making the compact and of Congress assenting to it, so as to render it obligatory under the constitution. The judgment not only of every lawyer, but of every sane man must reject such an anomaly. But even if this position could be supported, then the answer is that Congress was equally clothed with this double character in repealing as in making the compromise, and of course did not transcend its authority.

But to the validity of every contract is required, not merely parties, but a *consideration*. This consideration may consist either in some advantage received by the party stipulating, or in some injury or loss suffered by the party in whose favor the stipulation is made. In this compromise however, the South makes every sacrifice and is given nothing in return; the North receives every benefit, and in return concedes absolutely nothing. The South is made to surrender her right to occupy with her property an empire of territory of which she was joint owner with the North; in requital for which she is allowed to plant her peculiar institution on the territory South of 36'30—*but she had this right before*. Missouri is permitted to enter the Union as a slave State—but Missouri had a clear constitutional right to become a member of this confederacy independently of any such compromise. The North, in recompense of this concession by the South, imposed upon herself no restraints, abated none of her claims, impaired none of her interests. She could, after the compromise as before, occupy the territories of the republic at will, alike to the North and to the South of 36'30. Examined then in the light of well settled principles, this compromise is no more like a compact than a 'hawk is like a hand-saw.' It was simply an act of ordinary legislation, liable to be repealed at the pleasure of Congress, and whose repeal was long and imperatively called for because of the iniquitous circumstances in which it had its origin; because of the wholesale outrage it perpetrated on the South; because in disregard of the warning voice of Washington, it divided the republic by a geographical line, carrying with it necessarily fatal tendencies to a dismemberment of the Union; and lastly, because it violated that fundamental principle of popular sovereignty on which the Kansas and Nebraska bill rests—to wit, *the right of the people of the States and Territories to regulate their own domestic institutions*.

The principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill is that "Congress shall neither legislate slavery into any State or territory nor out of the same, but the people shall be left free to regulate their domestic concerns in their own way subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The Black Republicans maintain and assert in their platform that Congress has the authority, and that it is its duty to legislate slavery out of all the territories of the Union, and this *without any reference to the will of their inhabitants*. The Democracy deny alike the constitutionality and the expediency of such legislation.

For those born and educated under our republican system, there is a transparency and truthfulness in the doctrine held by the Democracy on this question which would seem to dispense with all argument in its support. The right of the people to govern themselves is a principle which underlies all our institutions and has been recognized alike in their origin and in every mode of their action. This is an original right inherent in them, and is in no sense a derivative one. In those countries where men are serfs and are attached to and pass with the soil as its incidents, the proprietorship of that soil carries with it political power over its inhabitants. In our land, however, directly the opposite system prevails; men being the principal and the soil the incident, in them resides the authority to regulate by legislation their domestic affairs.—An effort has been made to parry the force of this doctrine of popular sovereignty, in its application to the proposition under discussion, by likening the relation which subsists between the general government and the territories to that which obtains between a parent and his minor children. The analogy, however, when examined, is discovered to be without foundation. The parent's control over his minor children is based upon a presumed and actual disability on their part to take care of themselves, arising out of the imbecility inseperable from their nor-age. But sixty thousand people dwelling together in a territory have as much political sagacity and patriotism, and are in all respects as capable of self government, as seventy-five thousand placed in the same circumstances, and they are excluded from the confederacy of the States not because of any real or supposed incapacity for self-government, but because not being sufficiently numerous to entitle them to a representation in Congress under the general law, to admit them would be to violate that equality of the States which the constitution has established and which it so jealously guards. That this exclusion from the Union proceeds upon no assumption of

us asserting, as in his letter just quoted, that Congress can rightfully reject a State asking to be received into the Confederacy *simply and solely because she tolerates slavery.* In his Rochester speech, delivered the latter part of June, he emphatically pronounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to be "a Pandora's box, from which has flowed all the evils that now afflict the country." Denunciation could not find stronger language than this. Such is the political portrait of Millard Fillmore, drawn by himself many years ago, with a bold and free hand, and although retouched at Rochester, that retouching, instead of softening its features, has only rendered them sterner and more scowling for the South. Is it possible that any Southern man can be willing, in a crisis like this to entrust the reins of the government to the hands of a statesman, holding such sentiments as these?

In view of this troubled aspect of the political horizon, in what is to be found the safety of the South? Not in her physical force, for she is weak—not in her political strength, for she is in a minority,—but in the maintenance of the federal Constitution, in preserving inviolate the right of the people of the States and Territories to regulate their domestic concerns, and thus affording your peculiar institution an opportunity of enlarging its basis, in presenting in this contest an unbroken front, animated by the sternest resolves and fired by the loftiest enthusiasm, but above all, *in the loyalty of the Democracy of the free States.* In this warfare in defence of the right, they are the priests who bear the ark of the Constitution, and so long as their hands are strengthened and that ark goes forward, alike through beleaguering hosts and the surging billows of fanaticism, a way will be opened for our feet. They love their country and have shown a lion-like heroism in maintaining their position, but unlike the South, which is battling for her own firesides and institutions, they are battling only for an abstraction, and are sustained only by a sense of what is due to the common Union. Surrounded and pressed upon by blighting and almost resistless influences, they have need of that encouragement and support which the unanimity, the zeal and the unconquerable courage of the South can alone afford. Will the South then at such a moment present to the North and to the world the sad spectacle of divided councils? Will she occupy herself with the humiliating and cruel task of hunting down foreigners, and proscribing her Catholic citizens, when a common enemy, against which these Catholics and foreigners would be the first to strike, is hovering like a storm-cloud on her borders?

On the border States, such as Maryland and Kentucky, devolve in this crisis responsibilities which it is impossible to over-estimate. They are by position and duty the natural sentinels of the South, and if led away in pursuit of the Jack O'Lantern of Know Nothingism, they prove false, and madly join spade in hand that gang of howling fanatics who are preparing to dig the grave of Southern institutions, they will incur a guilt for which centuries of after sorrow may make no atonement. The fact that they have already faltered and voted the Know Nothing ticket, has encouraged the Black Republicans to believe that ere long they will wheel into *their* ranks as faithful allies—a conclusion arrived at, I presume, upon the principle, that when a man begins to tumble down stairs, he rarely stops short of the bottom. At the close of the Black Republican Convention held at Philadelphia in June, the opinion was openly expressed upon the floor that ere long they would be able to hold their sessions at Lexington, Kentucky.—Has Kentucky no response to make to this? If so, she would do well to let her sisters of the South hear it in November next?

It is true that Maryland and Kentucky were Whig States, and the inveterate habit of opposing the Democrats may still exert a disastrous influence. But are the thousands of enlightened and patriotic men belonging to that party who have never bowed the knee to the Baal of Know Nothingism, willing, by sustaining Mr. Fillmore, (whose success is beyond the range of the remotest probability,) to pursue a course which may carry the election of President into that House of Representatives *which has chosen a Black Republican for Speaker?* Will not their love of country prove stronger than their recollections of ancient contests and divisions which have passed away forever? Upon the pending issues, which are as novel as they are startling, they have never been arrayed against the Democrats. The foe to be encountered is alike the foe of Whigs and Democrats; will they not then unite in striking a common blow? It is not a time when patriotic men can safely throw their votes away upon unavailable candidates. To insure the future tranquility of the country, it is not only necessary that Mr. Fremont should be defeated, but that he should be defeated by an overwhelming majority. Anything short of this, instead of disbanding and paralizing the party which he leads, will serve but to renew and aggravate the present agitation.

This canvass is in its dignity above personalities, hence while I have refrained from all criticism upon the personal character of opposing candidates, it will not be expected that I should detain you with any elaborate eulogium upon your own Standard-bearers. There they are Mr President, with their past and their present open to all, inviting but fearing not the scrutiny of the world. The one a Nestor amid the rising Statesmen of the times, stands immovable in his faith as he is irreproachable in his life, while from the lofty places of honor, forty years of faithful public service look down upon him pleading trumpet tongued in his behalf. The other is the young Hercules of Democracy, who has never lifted his club without some political monster biting the dust in his presence. Devoted with chivalric ardor to the people and to the cause of human progress, luminous and comprehensive in his views as a Statesman, and incorruptible in his integrity, the trophies of his past are but pledges of the laurels of his future. No wreath which an admiring country may twine around his brow, will ever wither there, but new lustre will be shed upon every seat of power to which he may be summoned.

Allow met o add, that upon these questions, so delicate and so distracting in their nature, the South has ever deprecated agitation. From her inmost soul her yearnings have been for peace, and that she might be allowed 'to sit under her own vine and fig tree, and enjoy those blessings which the institutions of the country promise alike to all. Standing with unsandaled feet upon the hallowed ground of the Constitution and laying her hand upon its altar, she calls upon the men of the North to respect her position, to forbear their rude onslaught, and press her not to the wall amid that ever ringing insolent cry of self-righteousness, with which her ears have been so long stunned. But while we thus seek peace and entreat for it, let no man in this contest fail in his duty from a rash and overweening confidence in the strength of our government. It may or it may not survive the ordeal which is in preparation for it. Thus much is certain, that when all is at stake which can bring happiness within or glory without, it would be worse than folly it would be guilt, to run the hazards of the experiment so long as it can be avoided. True your government has passed, and passed brilliantly through the convulsions incident to foreign war, but how many nations have done the same and have sunk beneath the first shock of domestic strife? Freedom forsakes with a shriek shrines crimsoned with fratricidal blood. Sublime indeed the wisdom and the patriotism in which your institutions were founded and by which they have been so long preserved, but let it never be forgotten that with all their boasted strength they are but the work of human hands, and that the highway of the past is whitened with the tombstones of republics, which amid the anguish of civil commotions, like Brutus of old, have ingloriously fallen on their own swords, leaving the closing page of their history darkened by the night and horrors of a suicide's death. If any man believes that this confederacy once sundered could ever be reconstructed, he has pondered to little purpose the tragic story of the past. Who has been able to reconcile the States of Italy and of Greece, severed by feuds without remorse, and wasted by wars in which victory itself was but dishonor? The great and the good of those lands, have been seen from age to age, standing amid the graves of the past, watching with streaming eyes for the resurrection of that brotherly love which the madness of other times had entombed. They appear to us like an unhappy maniac, who, after having in a paroxysm of insanity crushed to atoms some magnificent vase, gorgeous in hue and priceless in value, is seen in the first glimpses of returning reason, striving with tears to gather up and reunite the glittering fragments, but striving alas in vain!

"The Union it must and shall be preserved," is a sentiment which uttered by that lion of Democracy, the renowned Andrew Jackson, in a moment of impending national calamity, curdled the blood and palsied the hand of rebellion as it was extended to clutch the sword-hilt. These words, glowing from your transparencies, and speaking from your flags should in this crisis kindle anew with every throb of your Democratic hearts. Your faith is broad enough in its sympathies, as it is in its vows of loyalty, to embrace the whole of this great confederacy, which in its shelter and blessings, is proving to unnumbered millions of the sons of toil, far more than "the shadow of a great rock" in the weary pilgrimage of life. You walk by the flickering light of no sixteen stars obscured and sicklied o'er by fanaticism and treason, but upon your pathway is poured the gushing effulgence of the entire national constellation, undimmed and unmutilated. If, in the sunny days of prosperity and brotherhood this faith was dear to you, how much more precious is it in this darkening hour of aggression and distraction, when the lightnings are flashing along the horizon and clouds of misrule and of boding are rolling up from every quarter? It is in such a moment that we hug this faith to our hearts as the mother presses her infant the closer to her bosom, when the thunder peals are breaking above her head. Be to that faith true, and over the waste floods of human passion and folly and guilt, it will mount in triumph, as did the ark over the waters of the deluge, bearing in safety the priceless treasures which your fathers committed to its keeping.

Is there a Democrat within the sound of my voice to-night, who, seduced by the cant and twaddle about "Americans ruling America," has betrayed the faith once so dear to him, and is now a famished prodigal vainly striving to fill himself with the husks of that miserable delusion of Know-nothingism? Let me implore him as a brother, to return to the banquetting halls of Democracy, where the good bread on which he once fe asted still awaits him—the bread of principle of honor, of truth, of brotherhood, of justice to all, of proscription for none. Is there a Democrat here who, forgetful of the traditions of glory which belong to his party as the tried and unconquerable champions of the Constitution, has allied himself with an organization which is tearing its way to power, by trampling that Constitution in the dust let me entreat him by all the triumphs and memories of the past and by all the hopes of the future, to pause before that precipice to whose crumbling brink he has been led. A Democrat turned Know-nothing! Alas, alas, Mr. President! A Democrat, who is the embodiment of the very chivalry of freedom, be a slave, creeping and skulking by night into Know-nothing lodges, and there tying his hands and fettering his own great spirit amid the impious oaths and mummeries of a Know-nothing priesthood! A Democrat, whose sympathies "taking the wings of the morning fly to the uttermost parts" of the earth, generously embracing the oppressed and the down trodden of all climes, become the enemy and persecutor of the hapless stranger, who forsaking home, kindred and country, and mingling his tears with the tempests and the sea has sought our shores, because like our farthers he longed to be free! A Democrat, who marches to the music of the brave, and from whose banner in words coined of sunbeams flashes the motto FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE TO ALL, become the cowardly persecutor of his helpless Catholic neighbors and fellow-citizens! Alas, Mr. President, can we without hearts wrung with grief and cheeks crimsoned with shame look upon a fall like this?

Suffer me in conclusion to express the anxious and solemn trust, that here and every where, in prosperity and in adversity, the Democracy will never forget that their sublime mission is the guardianship of the Constitution and the preservation of the rights of the States. May they ever bear in mind that every invasion of that charter of human rights, whether in the name of a false philanthropy or of a remorseless bigotry, which remains unrebuked and unavenged, not only tends to its overthrow by destroying the prestige of its sanctity, but is also a depletion of those veins in which flows the very life blood of constitutional freedom. It is a step and a startling step gained towards that centralization which as a fathomless gulf is ever yawning for your federative republican system. The paling away of those stars which gleam upon your banner, fitting symbols of the sovereignty of the States and the concentration of all political rule at Washington cannot but be regarded as the last calamity which could befall the land we all love so much. Should that hour of eclipse for the fortunes of the republic ever arrive, when from the phrenzied throes of party or the intrigues of lawless ambition, those luminaries now so glorious in their harmony shall shoot from their spheres and blindly rush to a common center, forming thus one mighty mass of political light and power and grandeur if you will, then indeed far-off nations might be dazzled by the blazing splendors of that new-born sun, but be assured that beneath its intense heat your liberties would wither away as withers the green herb amid the scorching sands of an African desert.

Taking Down a Cockney.

Our friend Bob Crandell visited England last summer. While stopping at the metropolis, he happened to drop into a coffee house, where a lot of cockneys were speaking about the swimming powers of different individuals. One old gentlemen said his friend Williams could swim five miles in forty minutes. Another allowed that Tibbets could do more than this, having swam forty miles in seven hours. Just here Bob asked if he might "offer a remark." The answer was, "Yes, certainly." On this, Bob opened.

"Your friend Tibbets is some swimmer, gentlemen, but his performance would be considered nothing in America. On the Mississppi, men swim with such rapidity that they go ahead and pilot steamboats."

"Nonsense."

"No nonsense at all. To show you that I'm not joking in this matter, I'm willing to make a bet with any person present."

"What is it?"

"That I can outswim any man in England, and give him an hour's start."

"For what sum, sir."

"Anything from $650 to a California gold mine."

"We'll take the bet, sir, and put up £100 that you cannot beat Mullins and give him that start."

"Very good, I take the bet. There is twenty sovereigns to bind the bargain."

"When shall the swim come off?"

"Now—this very instant."

"That's preposterous. The day is too far spent."

"Day! Why, my dear sir, I intend to swim a week: In the United States a week's swim is nothing."

"Possible?"

"Yes, sir. Harry Slocum, of New Orleans, once swam from Charleston to Cuba. But this is wasting time. Let us proceed to business."

"Where do you wish to start from?"

"Lands End."

"Why there?"

"Because I intend to swim around the Island, and with lots of sea-room."

The idea of swimming around the Island of Great Britain was something that Cockneydom had never heard of. Mullins said, "such a pull would kill a 'orse," but he was used to such things. Mullins persisted, however, in his refusal to undertake anything so "habsurd." In consequence of which, Mullins' friends had to come out with a forfeit in the shape of a basket of Heidsick. During the remainder of Bob's stay in England, he was looked upon as "the Mexican prodigy—the man who talked of swimming from Lunnum to Nova Scotia."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Hon. Thos. F. Marshall (late member of Congress from Kentucky) was defending a man charged with murder, in Jessamine County, Judge Lusk presiding.

The testimony against the prisoner was strong, and Tom struggled hard on the cross-examination, but to little purpose, for the old Judge was inflexible in his determination to rule out all the improper testimony offered on the part of the defense.

At last Tom worked himself into a high state of ecitement, and remarked, that "Jesus Christ was convicted upon just such rulings of the court that tried him."

"Clerk," said the Judge, "enter a fiene of $10 against Mr. Marshall."

"Well, that is the firet time I ever heard of any body being fined for abusing pontius Pilate," was the quick response of Tom.

Here the Court became very indignant and odered the clerk to enter another fine of $20.

Tom arose, with that peculiar mirth-provoking expression of countenance that no one can imitate, and addressed the Court with as much gravity as circumstances would permit, as follows:

If your Honor please, as a good citizens' I feel bound to obey the order of this Court, and intend to do so in this instance; but as I don't happen to have $30 about me, I shall be compelled to borrow it of some friend; and as I see no one present whose confidence and friendship I have so long enjoyed as your Honor's I make no hesitation in asking the small favor of a loan for a few days, to square up the amount to the fines that you have caused the clerk to enter against me.

This was a stumper. The Judge looked at Ton, and then at the clerk, and finally said:

"Clerk, remit Mr. Marshall's fines; the State is better able to lose $30 than I can."

ANOTHER FIZZLE.—Prentice has been making an awful noise for some time about certain information in Gov. Letcher's possession, in relation to the alleged bargain and intrigue slander, and a letter he says Mr. Buchanan wrote to Mr. Clay on the subject. He has told his readers a great many times that both would be published, and assured them that he would never consent to it. It now turns out that Gov. Letcher knows nothing more than has been published for years, and that there is no such letter as Prentice alluded to in existence. He has been "tried" again and admits it. The Democratic party is willing that anything in relation to Mr. Buchanan may be published. Come on with the truth, then, but no more slanders.—*Rich. Dem.*

LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE:

JOHN O. BULLOCK & JOHN C. NOBLE, EDITORS

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY!

Electoral Ticket:

For the State at large—HON. ELIJAH HISE, and COL. JOHN W. STEVENSON.
First District—COL. R. D. GHOLSON.
Second District—GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Third District—JOHN A. FINN.
Fourth District—TIMELEON CRAVENS.
Fifth District—BERIAH MAGOFFIN.
Sixth District—B. F. RICE.
Seventh District—WM. D. REED.
Eighth District—R. W. WOOLLEY.
Ninth District—R. H. STANTON.
Tenth District—HIRAM KELSEY.

SUNDAY::::::::::::::::::::::::AUGUST 24, 1856.

Northern Testimony.

While Southern men are urging the election of Mr. Fillmore on the ground of his being a "national" man—one who will guarantee equal and exact justice to the South—one who will protect, with a strong arm our peculiar institutions and our every right under the constitution as that instrument was interpreted by its framers and the founders of American liberty; urging him upon us in fact, because, in the providence of God, he *was* President, and did not fulfil *all* the dread forebodings the South had of suffering injustice at his hands; urging him upon the South upon the score of *gratitude*, for (as Donelson says) his "eleventh hour apostacy from his known Abolitionism," in his signing the "Fugitive Slave Bill;" and urging him upon us because, (as the Know-Nothings say,) "Americans (that is those who have sworn the oaths, &c.,) *shall rul*e America;" and Mr. Fillmore *has* sworn they "*shall*" before one of the elect and anointed high priests of the "order," GENERAL AUGUSTUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS; consequently everybody *ought* to vote for him, so that if elected, "Americans" *will* rule "America." What a blessed privilege! How sweet, by long denial! Mr. Fillmore's oath before the valorous and patriotic Scroggs, *may* entitle him to the vote of the South, but we don't believe it. His being a better freesoiler than Fremont *may* entitle him to a Southern slaveholder's support, but we don't believe it. His having never given "a pro-slavery vote," *may* claim the gratitude of slaveholders, but we don't believe it; the South don't believe it; the North don't believe it; men who ask National Democrats to turn from the support of Mr. Buchanan and vote for the Scroggs candidate don't believe it; nobody believes it!

The New York Express, the great organ of Mr. Fillmore in New York, edited by the Brooks—Erastus (and his brother)—Ex-M. C., &c., and unquestionably the *best* authorized exponent of what Mr. Fillmore's opinions are, and what Know Nothingism is in the Union, is out in a lengthy article vindicating Fremont from the taint of Freesoilism, and stoutly maintaining that he *is not* a better Freesoiler than Millard Fillmore! Here is what the New York Express says:

> We intend, in this election—amid the storm of abuse poured forth against us—as friends of Mr. Fillmore—to "keep cool"—but, we intend, without fear or flinching—to publish facts, irresistable, overwhelming facts.
>
> *Brevet Col. Fremont is offered to the Abolitionists and anti-slavery men of the Northern country—though born in South Carolina—AS A BETTER NORTHERN MAN THAN MILLARD FILLMORE—AS A TRUER MAN TO THIS NORTH COUNTRY, and to its principles—and especially, as sounder upon the subject of the abolition of slavery in the Territories of the United States. Now upon that subject we have a direct vote from Mr. Fremont—and it is a vote that cannot be got over, or got under, or got round, for it is a vote in opposition to Seward, Hale and Chase, the fathers of this new Fremont Party, and it is a vote which demonstrates, that on the subject of slavery, all of them now are without any fixed principles.*
>
> The 12th of September, 1850—after the passage of the Compromise Bills, (including that of the admission of California,) save one to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia—Senator Fremont, for the first time in his life, had an official vote to give on the subject of slavery. Though everybody in Congress knew he was in favor of all the Compromise bills, including the Fugitive Slave Law, yet, as that act had passed the Senate before the admission of California, the only vote left him on the Compromise Bills, was on that relating to slavery in the District of Columbia, when his very first vote was against the abolition of slavery in that District *the Federal Territory there—over which, under the express enactment of the Constitution, Congress has "exclusive" jurisdiction!*
>
> Well—what did Senator Fremont do? September 12th, 1850, (see the Senate Journal of 1850, p. 626,) he is recorded as voting against the Abolition of slavery in that District.
>
> September 10th, 1850, Wm. H. Seward introduced, in lieu of the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the following substitute:
>
> Sec. 1. Slavery shall forever cease within the District of Columbia, and all persons held in bondage therein shall be free.
>
> The Secretary of the interior shall audit and pay to all persons holding slaves within the District at the time that this act takes effect, such damages as they shall suffer by the passage thereof, and the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry this act into execution, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.
>
> Sec. 2. An election shall be held in the District of Columbia, to ascertain whether this bill is approved by the people. Those who approve the act shall express their approbation by ballot containing the words—"Against emancipation in the District." All persons entitled to vote for any municipal office in the District, and all Aliens of the United States residing citizens in the District, permanently, shall be deemed qualified to vote at such election. Such election shall be held within six months from the passage of this act, and on public notice of not less than three months, to be given by the Marshall of the District. If a majority of the votes given at such electon shall be in favor of this act, it shall go into effect immediately. If a majority of the votes shall be against the same: this act shall be void and of no effect.
>
> The vote on this proposition and substitute was—Ayes, Chase, now Governer of Ohio; Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dem.; Hale, now, and then U. S. Senator; Seward, of N. Y., and Upham, of Vt., now dead.
>
> *Noes—45 with the whole South en mass, and Fremont.*

SOUTHERN men will see that according to Mr. Fillmore's own Northern organ, the Express, Fremont is not so much of a Freesoiler after *all*, and not "*a better NORTHERN man than Millard Fillmore.*" The *Southern* organ grinds out a different tune, and says he is a man, of all men, the best, for the *South*. In the North, Fillmore is running on his "consistent and unwavering anti-slavery record," (Erie letter and Congressional votes, &c.;) in the South, he is running upon his "apostacy from his known Abolitionism;" and 'twixt two stools he will surely come to the ground.

Here is another specimen of *how* the advocates of Millard Pillmore are "cutting under" the Fremonters in their advocacy of him as a Freesoiler. See how beautifully they apologise for him for signing the Fugitive Slave Bill while President. He was "*bound under his oath* and "the Attorney General pronounced it Constitutional," say they, and so he signed it; but how their faces brighten when they declare that he has never "*yet given a pro-slavery vote!*" This extract is from the speech of the Hon. R. C. Delavan, at the "great Fillmore meeting in Albany," New York. Mr. Delevan said he had "known Mr. Fillmore long and well;" and, certainly he may be recieved as speaking "by the card" in what he says. Hear him slaveholders; and believe him for the truth of his speech. He says.

> For myself, I have been looking for the MAN, and not for platforms, and I think I have found him in Millard Fillmore.
>
> I am not aware that MILLARD FILLMORE, AS A LEGISLATOR, EVER YET GAVE A PRO-SLAVERY VOTE, (although he may have done so.) As the executive officer of the nation, he signed what I have always disapproved of—the Fugitive Slave Law. I DOUBT NOT THAT IN ITS PRESENT SHAPE, AND BY ITSELF, IT WOULD BE DISAPPROVED BY HIM; but it was one of a series of give and take bills on the slavery question, which together were regarded as the best that could be done under the circumstances, both by the North and the South. The Attorney General pronounced it to be Constitutional, and Mr. Fillmore, I presume, FELT BOUND UNDER HIS OATH TO SIGN IT.

Here then are two witnesses from Mr. Fillmore's own State, both of whom are leaders of his party and ardently advocate his election. They urge his claims to Northern support, upon the ground of his *well known anti-slavery opinions and record!* Why do men of the South urge his election? It is because of his OATHS before General Augustus Adolphus Scroggs! What else do they expect of him? His friends answer, "Anti-Slavery;" his platform answers "Anti-Nebraska;" his record says Anti-Slavery and Anti-Nebraska, and his New York defenders say the same. The New York Express clearly proves that Fremont has a *better* pro-slavery record than Fillmore; will Southern men vote for Fremont? If not, why should they vote for Fillmore? This is a matter for the supporters of Mr. Fillmore to decide.

The Democracy are content to make a president out of a better man than either Scrogg's man or the Shrieker's man, and will elect James Buchanan; a man whom M. Delevan in this same speech at Albany, from which the preceding extract is taken, says:

"The candidate of the Democratic party has antecedents and a history which, by the admission of all parties, are highly respectable, so far as statesmanship, intellectual ability—and being an able Diplomatist, are concerned. *The platform on which he stands I cannot approve of.*

He says *he cannot approve of Mr. Buchanan's platform;* it is *too strong* in its guarantees to the South; it is *too national!* Mr. Delavan, therefore, will have none of it: away with it! If he doesn't want a freedom Shrieker and prayer, he evidently wants a brother who has some of the drippings of the sanctuary upon him, and who will do the AMEN with becoming unction. But what do men who conscientiously own slaves want with either Fremont or Fillmore? Would the South trust him with a Freesoil majority in Congress and Tom. Corwin, Dunn, and Haven for cabinet advisers—would they?

"We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."—*Rufus Choate.*

This is a patriotic sentiment, beautifully expressd; but still more patriotically and beatifully carried into practice by its eloquent author, Rufus Choate, by marching under "the flag and keeping step to the music" of the national Democracy, which is the only existing party which bears aloft "the flag" of the Union "and keeps step to the music of the Constitution and the Union."

To Confidence Men.

A gentleman who owns a tract of four acres o land in Jefferson county, eleven miles from the city, on the Bardstown road, at the third tollgate, desires to dispose of it to some one who has confidence in Fillmore's carrying Kentucky. He has refused $650 for the land, and proposes to sell it now for $750, to be paid for by $400 in cash, and $350 when Buchanan carries the State. Refer to E. Osborne, corner of Hancock and Green, or to Jesse Talbott, on Broadway, between Hancock and Clay. Know-Nothings are invited to take notice of this.

Things To Be Remembered.

REMEMBER! That Mr. Haven, Know-Nothing member of Congress and law partner of Millard Fillmore, voted a few days ago for Mr. Dunn's amendment to the House bill for the admission of Kansas, *restoring the Missouri Compromise, which* ABOLISHES SLAVERY IN KANSAS, *and sets all the slaves in that Territory free who are not removed in twelve months* after the passage of the bill.

REMEMBER! That every member of Congress from the Northern States, except Valk, of New York, who are in favor of the election of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, voted with Mr. Haven, (Mr. Fillmore's law partner) to abolish slavery in Kansas and set all the negroes in the Territory free, if not removed in twelve months.

REMEMBER! That Mr. Dunn, who introduced the amendment to restore the Missouri Compromise and abolish slavery in Kansas, is one of the Fillmore electors for the State at large in the State of Indiana!

REMEMBER! That every Democrat in Congress from the North and South who favors the election of Mr. Buchanan voted against the proposition to restore the Missouri restriction and abolish slavery in Kansas.

THE FUSION ACCOMPLISHED—THE TWO WINGS OF THE REPUTLICAN PARTY CONSOLIDATED.—The negro and white wings of the Republican army have at length united their forces. The notorious black Fred. Douglas who has repeatedly declared that every Southern slave ought to plant a dagger in his master's heart, has taken down the Garrit Smith flag from the head of his paper and run up that of Fremont and Dayton. The whole negro strength in New York, where blacks are allowed to vote if they are worth $250 in real estate, it is now understood, is to form an appropriate element in the Black Republican party. It is reported that among the conditions of this white and negro fusion, that Fred. Douglass is to be the Black Republican candidate for Congress in the Monroe District!

ANOTHER BROADSIDE.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 15th, publishes the letter of Hon. A. G. Watkins, Know Nothing member of Congress from Tennessee, in which he renounces Know Nothingism and espouses the cause of Buchanan and Breckinridge—expressing his regret that he had not joined the Democratic party two years ago, instead of the Know Nothings.

IOWA ELECTION—THE RESULT IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Keokuk Evening Times of the 15th has returns from twenty-eight counties in the First Congressional District in Iowa, which give Curtiss, Black Republican, thirty majority over Hall, Democrat. In the same counties two years ago, Hall was beaten one hundred and ninety-six—Democratic gain, one hundred and sixty-six. There are yet some seven or eight counties to hear from, and the Times' table would seem to favor the success of Hall.

But, *per contra*, the Keokuk Post of the 16th inst. has returns differing in many respects from those in the Times, and which defeat Hall by a thousand. The result is still involved in some doubt.

Some poetry-gal, who signs herself Agnes, has written some lines for the Louisville Journal, commencing thus:

ON SEEING G. D. P.

At last I've gazed upon that face,
I had so longde to view.
But there is scarce a single trace
Of what my fancy drew.

Of course not—the gal had thought Prentice must be pretty, because he has written pretty poetry, but when she got a sight of his ugly phiz, you may imagine her fright.

She writes two more verses, and then closes as follows:

All vainly should I try to paint,
His face in memory set,
Yet though my words are weak and faint
I never can forget.

Who the d—l could forget such a face as Prentice's?—*Bardstown Gazette.*

The unparalleled assurance of Gouverneur Morris was proverbial. Dining once with President Adams, he gave as a toast the name of "Alexander Hamilton." Mrs. Adams remarked, "That, sir, is a toast never drank at this table." Morris persisting, she rose from the table, saying that she would be compelled to quit the room. Morris also rose from the table, preceded her to the door, and actually bowed her out of the room.

THE DEMOCRACY ARE AT WORK IN THE OLD KEYSTONE.—We copy with pleasure the following gratifying intelligence from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian. It will be seen that the Democracy in the old Keystone are by no means supine and inactive in this canvass. The Pennsylvanian says:

"We are able to announce the most gratifying news to our readers. The Democracy are at work earnestly all over the State. Meetings are held in the different townships frequently, and the finest spirit prevails. In every county we number accessions from the ranks of the Old Line Whigs and from other parties; and nowhere is there indifference or despondency. Even in those regions where Abolitionism has boasted of monstrous majorities, the friends of the Constitution are in the field with their armor on.

TOBACCO.—Owing to the difficulty and cost of shipment, several buyers of shipping tobacco have retired from the market, a few, however, are buying sparingly. Early in the week prices favored the purchaser, but on Thursday the market fully recovered, and we continue the quotations in our last review. All the grades of tobacco required for home manufacturing purposes have commanded full and firm prices, and all the breaks have met with a ready sale.

We quote Lugs, common and light weight, 6 50a7 50; Do, full shipping weight, 7 50a8 00; Medium Leaf, 8 00a9 50; Prime Leaf, 9 50a11 50; Extra Choice Manufacturing Leaf, 13 00 to the highest figure obtained this season for Kentucky 22 75, depending entirely upon the quality and competition by resident manufacturers.

Hise's Appointments.

Hon. Elijah Hise, Democratic Elector for the State at large, will address mass meetings of the people at the following times and places, viz:

Bowling Green, Warren county, Sept. 2.
Munfordsville, Hart county, Sept. 4.
Greensburg, Green county, Sept. 6.
Lebanon, Marion county, Sept. 9.
Salvisa, Mercer county, Sept. 11.
Hardinsville, Shelby county, Sept. 13.
Eminence, Henry county, Sept. 16.
White Sulphur, Scott county, Sept. 18.
Owenton, Owen county, Sept. 20.
Big Bone, Boone county, Sept. 23.
Independence, Kenton county, Sept. 25.
Alexandria, Campbell county, Sept. 27.
Germantown, Mason county, Sept. 30.
Carlisle, Nicholas county, Oct. 2.
Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Oct. 4.
Owingsville, Bath county, Oct. 7.
North Middletown, Bourbon county, Oct. 9.
Irvine, Estill county, Oct. 11.
Somerset, Pulaski county, Oct. 16.
Monticello, Wayne county, Oct. 18.
Columbia, Adair county, Oct. 21.
Glasgow, Barren county, Oct. 23.
Franklin, Simpson county, Oct. 25.

Let us have large mass meetings to hear our able and distinguished Elector, and where it is possible have barbecues, and procure the services of other speakers also to address the people in behalf of our great cause. Democratic and friendly papers please copy.

Just Published.

A new edition of the People's Pamphlet, giving the rise and progress and wonderful cures of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, from 1840 to the present time, given gratis by the agents o this valuable medicine. It is richly worth a perusal. This unparralleled preparation is receiving more testimonals of its wonderful efficacy in removing pains, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonals come not alone from the ignorant, but from persons of every degree of intelligence, and every rank of life. Physicians of the first respectability and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their line of preparations for the extinction of pain.

As an internal remedy the Pain Killer has no equal. It will cure Cholera, Cholic, Summer Complaint, Dysentary, Dyspepsia, Asthama, Rheumatism, &c., by taking it internally and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, bruises, sprains burns and scalds, either on man or beast. For sick head-ache and tooth-ache, don't fail to try it.—Full descriptions in the "People's Pamphlet."

J. N. HARRIS & CO, No. 7, College building, Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio, agents for the Southern and Western States, and sold by Druggists very where.

Also General Agents for the sale of "DR. WEVVER'S CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP AND CERATE"

Also agent for Dr. S. O. Richardson's Contrated Cherry Wine Bitters.

Sold by J. B. Wilder & Bro., Wilson, Starbird & Smith, J. S. Morris & Son, R. A. Robinson & Co., Druggists at Louisville Ky., Scribner & Devoll, New Albany, Ind., Geo. W. Norton, Lexington, Ky., J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky., Robert Browning, Indianapolis, Ind., Woolsey & Sawyer, Evansville, Ind — ma27-dawly

Dr. S. A. Weaver has turned his attention for years to such diseases as Canker, Erysipelas, Scrofula; and we are happy to learn that his patient researches have resulted in great benefits to those afflicted with such diseases. The Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, with the Crete, will be found the most certain and speed cure ever offered in this country. The reputation his medicine has acquired, the certainty of cure whenever it is used, induces us to urge upon all the necessity of paying particular attention to this subject.

These medicines are sold by Stewart, Miller & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hoover, Riley & Ruddle, New Albany, Ia.; J. N. Harris & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio — feb3 dawly

PURE NATIVE WINES.
SPARKLING CATAWBA.
(Quarts and pints;) The Rival of the French Champagne.
STILL CATAWBA.
Corresponding to the German Hock Wines.

"Park's" Sparkling and Still Catawba Wines. These wines have the highest character of any brands in the market; they took the award of the "Silver Medal" at the last Fair of the American Institute in New York. They are the Pure Juice of the Catawba Grape, grown on the limestone hills of *Kentucky*, and far more rich, delicious, and fruity in their flavor than any of the foreign brands. His Still Catawba with ice, sugar, and lemons. in the shape of cobblers, makes the most refreshing summer beverage known.

J. P. THOMPSON, 74 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market, Louisville.
JOHN D. PARK,
N. E. corner Fourth and Walnut streets,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
WHOLELALE DEALER IN ALL
Genuine and Popular Family Medicines,
NATIVE WINES,
Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Shaving Creams, Pomades, Hair Oils and Dyes, and Variety Goods.
LUBIN'S HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS;
EDREHIS' " "
BAZIN'S (Rousell's) " "
HARRISON'S " "
JULES HAUELS' " "

Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue,
FOR THE CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE, CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVER, LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER, ENLARGEMENT OF THE SPLEEN, AND ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF BILLIOUS DISEASES.

This invaluable medicine was prepared from an extensive practice of several years in a billious climate, and is never known to fail of curing Fever and Auge, or any of the diseases above named.

Price $1 per Bottle. Sold by
JOHN D. PARK,
Northeast cor. Fourth and Walnut sts.,
Cincinnati, O.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA,
In quart bottles,
FOR THE REMOVVL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

The best Female Medicine known. Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Lucorrhea or Whites, Irregular Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, and General Gloomy state of Mind, are cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which gives Immediate Relief by renewing the Fountain of Health and Strength, the Blood. It Neutralizes bad Humors, Stops Unnatural Secretions, and Gives Healthy Action to all the Vital Powers.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six botles for $5. J. D. PARK,
Northeast corner Fourth and Walnut sts.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
FOR THE INSTANT RELIEF AND RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the best remedy ever known to Man, for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain of Weakness of the Breats or Side, &c. In short, this Balsam is peculiarly adapted to every disease of the Lungs and Liver, which is produced by our varying climate.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle or six bottles for $5. J. D. PARK,
N. E. cor. of Fourth and Walnut sts.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold by Wilson, Starbird & Smith, Sutcliffe & Hughes, S. F. Dawes & Co, R. A. Robinson & Co., J. S. Morris & Co., J. R. Montgomery & Co., J. B. Wilder & Cro., Louisville, Kentucky, Scribner & Duval, W. J. Newkirk, New Albany; W. L. Merriwether, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
jy13 deod&weowtf.

Young Grouse.

12 BRACE Young Prairre Grouse by Adams & Co.'s Express. Where are you, epicures? The Hunters are in at WALKER'S,
au24 Third street.

N. G. NORCROSS'
Portable Circular Saw Mill.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture, and sell the above mill for the entire South and West, are now building, and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of these mills.

The above mill, is an improvement upon the "Page Mill," and is far superior to any other Mill now extant, and is warranted to cut one third more timber, with one third less labor than any mill now in use. The Large Beams used in the construction of the New England Factories, are cut by this mill.

Before purchasing elsewhere, buyers will do well to call and examine these Mills at our warehouse, where we always have some on hand for inspection.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
au24 w1y Walnut street.

LOUISVILLE MADE PIANOS.

WE have just received the first lot of G. F. Jackson's New Scale Piano Fortes, manufactured in this city expressly for us, and in calling the attention of purchasers to this improved scale we feel positive they cannot be excelled in power or sweetness of tone by any other Piano, whether of Eastern or Western make, short of a Full Grand; and as they are guaranteed equal to any other in workmanship, material and durability, we unhesitatingly ask and advise all who wish to encourage home manufacture, to call and examine our Jackson Pianos before purchasing elsewhere. N. C. & D. MORSE,
au24 73 Fourth st., under National Hotel.

W. C. HITE.........G. W. SMALL.........J. F. MARSHALL.

New Carpets!
ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL
AT
THE CARPET AND FURNISHING WARE HOUSE OF
Hite & Small,
499 Main street, between Third and Fourth,

WE are now in receipt of the various grades of Carpeting, viz:
Rich Medalion Velvet Carpets, in gorgeous colors and beautiful design;
Rich Royal Wilton Carpet;
Rich 6-frame Brussels do;
Superb English Tapestry Brussels Carpet, in new and beautiful designs;
New Style Imperial 3-ply do;
Super Patent Tapestry Ingrain do;
Super Medium and common, all wool 2-ply do;
Cotton Chain, all wool filling do do;
1-12 and 1-64 Printed Backing;
6-4 Bay State Carpeting;
Handsome Medalion Crumb Clothes;
Tapestry and Venetian Stair Carpet;
Rich Mosaic Rugs, Representing, arrived;
Bird and Fowl scenes;
Velvet, Cheneille, Brussels and Tufted do of various grades.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
Various widths, qualities, styles and prices.
CURTAIN GOODS.
Super Rich Satin De Laine, all colors;
Union and Worsted Damasks do do;
Buff Cotton Damasks;
Super Embroidered Lace Curtains;
Do do Muslin do;
Curtain Muslins;
Brass Cornices, Curtain Bands;
Loops and Tassels, Shades and Trimings.
LINEN GOODS.
6 4 8-4 10-4 and 12-4 Best Barnsley Linen Sheeting;
5-4 6-4 8-4 10 4 and 12-4 Best Brands Cotton do;
36 40 45 and 50 inch Pillow Case Linen;
Table Linens, all prices;
Linen Table Cloths;
Damask Towels, Huck and French do;
Damask and Spoted Napkins.
THALE AND PIANO COVERS.
Rich Printed Cloth Piano Covers;
Cloth Emboped do do do;
6 4 and 8 4 Printed Cloth Table Covers.

Our store is now being well filled with all of the various kinds of goods for HOUSEHOLD and Steamboat purposes. We will be daily receiving from this day forward, until our stock is the largest ever offered in the Western Country. The facilities we have for purchasing our goods enables us to sell our goods at Eastern prices. Call and examine our stock.
HITE & SMALL, 499 Main street,
au24 near National Hotel.

M. ROBINSON.........S. Z. MARTIN.........G. R. PENTON

AND STILL THEY COME!

NEW and desirable Dry Goods at Robinson, Martin & Co.'s, 96 Fourth street:
Cambric and Swiss Trimmings and Edges;
Jaconet, Lace, Swiss, and Application Sets,
Super and cheap lot of Ladies' hemstiched and bordered Handkerchiefs;
Plain and Embroidered Linen Collars;
Pink, Blue and dark colors of French Merine;
Choices styles and colors of figured do do.
FANCY DRESS AND PLAIN DeLAINES.
A few handsome patterns this day opened.
PLAIN, FIGURED, AND OMBRE DeLAINES,
Of every choice styles and qualities; in fact a very excellent supply of all kinds of Goods for the present and coming season. Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock.
au24 ROBINSON, MARTIN & CO.

DOMESTIC GOODS—
1 case New York Mills Cottons;
1 do Lonsdale do;
2 do Stag and Semper Idem, do,
For ladies' and gents' fine wear. We can recommend these Goods as being particularly nice.
1 bale 4-4 Plaid Linseys, of best brands;
1 do 7 8 do do do do;
1 do 3 4 do do do do;
2 do assorted qualities of Brown Cottons;
2 do super grades of Tickings and Checks;
All of which we offer low.
au24 ROBINSON, MARTIN & CO.

The South Victorious!
OUR STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

IS now ready for inspection to the trade. In regard to quantity—we never had as large an assortment, and as to quality, our Goods never were made up as well nor as perfect, nor as tasty as is our present stock.

We have always aimed at perfection, as far as attainable, in the production of our Stock from Season to Season—with this purpose in view we have considered neither to trouble, nor expense, and we have now the satisfaction to assure our customers that the

PIONEER CLOTHING ESTABLISHMERT

will again bear the palm over all its competitors as ever heretofore. But we look forward to this result more confidently than ever—the intrinsic value of our stock leaves not the shadow of a doubt on our mind.

Our prices are as low, and our terms as convenient as any Eastern House can offer them. We shall be glad at all times to show our stocks to merchants, and would advise them to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Recent extensive improvements in our establishment will considerably facilitate the selection of goods to buyers. LICHAEN, LOEWENAHAL & CO.,
North-west cor. Fifth and Main st.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A LARGE assortment of—
Merino Shirts and Drawers;
Woolen do do do;
Check and Hickory Shirts;
Flanell Drawers;
White and Colored Linen B. Shirts;
Black Silk Cavarts;
Spring Stock and Ties;
Woolen Comforters and Scarfs;
American and French suspenders;
On hand and offered for sale cheap by
LICHAEN, LOEWENAHAL & CO.,
North-west cor. of Main and Fifth st.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING AND CARPET BAGS.
For sale cheap at
LICHAEN, LOEWENAHAL & CO.,
North-west cor. of Main and Fifth st.

TOBACCOS—Supply yourself with Tobaccos before they advance in price:
150 boxes Holland's Express;
75 do do B. B.;
75 do Chas. L. Holland's;
75 do S. R. Garner's;
75 do J. D. Turner's;
Just received and for sale by the Agents.
au23 NOCK, WICKS & CO.

TOBACCOS—
50 boxes Holland's extra Pancake Tobacco, in kegs;
50 do Wade & Bro.'s do do, in butts;
50 do Jno. M. Bell's Ball do, in buts;
For sale by [au23] NOCK, WICKS & Co.

TOBACCO—500 boxes, miscellaneous brands, Tobacco, for sale low by
au23 NOCK, WICKS & CO.

SUNDRIES—
50 bales good Oakum;
150 dozen Brooms, assorted;
30 do Wooden Buckets, assorted colors;
45 do Nests Tubs, 8's and 3's;
75 do Wash Boards;
50 do Blacking Brushes;
18 do Well buckets;
500 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
Just received and for sale by NOCK, WICKS & CO.,
au23 517 Main street.

TURNIP SEED—Jus received a fresh supply of the Purple Top Turnip Seed;
Purple Dutch do do received this morning by Express. MUNN & BUCHANAN.
au23 562 Main street.

OYSTERS.
First Oysters of the Season!
Oysters in the Shell!

JUST received from New York by American Express.
For sale at WALKER'S EXCHANGE,
au23 Third street.

Walker's
RESTAURANT,

HAS a full supply of all delicious of the season, including Mushrooms, Game, Birds, &c., &c., &c.
au23 dtf

SCHMITT & BRO.
Show-Case
WARE ROOMS.
No. 77 WEST 3rd St. CINCINNATI, O.
AND
5. North William St. New York.
au23 d3m

WHEAT--WHEAT--WHEAT.

THE highest cash price paid for Wheat. I will endeavor to please all who give me a call.
Excelsior Flouring Mill, Eighth street, between Main and Market. [au23] S. H. JACK.

EXTRA FLOUR—
200 bbls Superfine Flour, the very article for bakers;
150 bbs Extra No. 1 Family Flour,
100 sacks Extra, 98 lbs. No. Family Flour;
100 do do 49 lbs, No. 1 do do.
This Flour is made from selected White Wheat, and put up expressly for Hotels and Family Flour use. Delivered in any part of the city free of charge, at Excelsior Mills on Eighth street, between Main and Market.
au23 S. H. JACK.

FIRE PROOF
SALAMANDER SAFE
BY
Charles Urban,
MANUFACTURED ON THE
South side of Pearl street, Second door West of Vine.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

These Safes are warranted Dry as well as Fire Proof

URBAN'S SAFES.

C. URBAN, Esq.: Dear Sir—We take pleasure in expressing our entire satisfaction in the utility of your Salamander Safes, of which we had two in use at our Liquor and Rectifying establishment, on Sycamore street, at the late severe conflagration. Surrounded by the most combustible material, and remaining for nearly two days in the burning ruins, our suprise was beyond description in finding, after opening said Safes everything in good order. In tendering to you our sincere gratification, we do not hesitate to recommend your Safes to those in want of such an article, as we know from experience that they truly are what they represen to be, "fire proof."
We remain very truly yours,
WILSHIRE, BRISTOL & CO.
Cincinnati, Oct., 1853.

I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general to the above letter, handed to me by Messrs. W., B. & Co., extensive liquor merchants. It is well known by the Cincinnati public that several of my Safes, of different sizes, have stood, of late, every severe tests. Among others, I would refer to the fire at Mr. Scovill's druggist, that of Messrs. Davie & Co., iron merchants and founders; that of Mr. Shillito, soap and candle factor; that of Messrs. Gireaud & Sarran, liquor and wine merchants. The Safes all came out victorious, although surrounded by the most combustable material.

Having acquired all the late improvements, I dare say that my Safes are inferior to none made this side the mountains. As to the outer appearance, I combine neatness with durability. Thankful for past favors, a continuation of patronage is kindly solicited.
au23 d1y C. URBAN.

THE
ADAMS EXPRESS
COMPANY,
OFFICE 545 MAIN STREET.

LIGHTNING LINE TO
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
CAIRO,
ST. LOUIS,
VINCENNES,
EVANSVILLE,
TERRE-HAUTE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
NEW YORK
And all parts of the East.
By Railroad Passenger Trains in Charge of our own Special Messengers!
Transport Money, Packages, Valuables and Merchandise of all kinds, at reduced rates.
EXPRESS LEAVES AT 6 A. M.
feb17 d3m 2dp S. A. JONES, Agent.

THE
ADAMS EXPRESS
Company's Office,
545 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE.

FRANKFORT & LEXINGTON
Express.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY beg to inform the public that on and after Monday, 18th inst., they will despatch
Two Expresses Daily,
TO FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON
BY 6 A. M. AND 2 P. M. TRAINS.
Merchandise, Packages, Money, and valuables, forwarded in charge of Special Messengers.
Notes, Bills or Accounts collected.
Orders promptly attended to.
feb17 d3m2dp S. A. JONES Agent.

THE
1856 1856
ADAMS EXPRESS
Company Office,
545 MAIN STERT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Change of Time.

OUR CINCINNATI EXPRESS will hereafter (until further notice) be dispatched by 2½ P. M. Train of Jeffersonville Road. Packages and Freight received until 1 P. M.

Our Eastern Express dispatched as formerly by 6 A. M. Train. Packages received until 7 P. M. of previous evening. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
au14 d1m S. A. JONES, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. R. R.
A REMEDY FOR YELLOW FEVER.

Let us rejoice that science has at last succeeded in discovering a remedy that will not only cure, but will prevent attacks of Yellow Fever, even when the pestilence is ranging in its most terrible forms. Yellow Fever can be as easily safely and as successfully treated with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATORS as any other fevers, or common disease. Dr. Frederick B. Page, of Miss., a well-known and popular medical writer and practioner in the Tropics and Southwestern parts of the United States, cured hundreds of cases, even when the terrible Black Vomit appeared, and he strongly urges the Medical Faculty to use the Ready Relief as a preventive By its use, says the learned Doctor, "A multitude of lives will be saved."

Let, then, nurses add all, who attend on the sick, provide themselves with these great remedies. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will protect the human race against Yellow Fever, and all other malignant fevers. It will cure Cholera, Dysentery, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Tooth Ache, Head Aches, Neuralgia, and all torturing pains, aches and infirmities.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will fill the veins with a new and healthy stream of blood, and cure quickly Boils, Pimples, Sores, Bad Legs, all skin Eruptions, Scurvy, Bronchitis, Lung Diseases, Ulcers, Tubercles, Bad Coughs, Dyspepsia, &c.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS are to be taken when ever "You do not feel right," or that you feel out of sorts or have too much Bile, Costive, &c. One of RADWAY'S REGULATORS is sufficient to restore regularity to the irregular organs.

"RADWAY'S R. R. REMEDIES are sold by druggists, merchants and storekeepers, in every city, town, village, and x corners, in the United States and British America." [au16] RADWAY & CO.

Testimony of Mr. Edward H. Rowley, of the firm of Rowley, Ashburner & Co., 14 North Wharves, in proof of the efficacy of Williams's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir:
PHILADELPHIA.
MR. JAMES WILLIAMS—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, for the cure of Dyspepsia. I have taken it myself for the disease, and have been entirely cured.
Yours, respectfully, E. H ROWLEY,
No. 14, North Wharves. je10 d1y

SUGAR CURED HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES;
LARD, in Stone Jars, Kegs or Barrels;
PIG PORK, in half barrels;
EXTRA CORNED BEEF, in half barrels;
DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES;
SPICED BEEF ROUNDS;
SPICED PIGS FEET, in kegs;
SMOKED HOG TONGUES.
For sale by JNO. F. GUNKEL & CO.,
466 Market st., bet Third and Fourth,
jan18 d1y is Louisville, Ky.

DWARD A. PREUSS,

Apothecary, informs his old friends and customers that he still keeps his well-known Drug Store at the old stand, on Market street between Tenth and Eleventh, and has constantly on hand a full supply of pure and fresh Drugs and Medicines.

Physicians and families may be assured of getting their prescriptions and family medicines put up with the utmost care and of genuine materials.

Also, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c., by the quantity. feb3

COAL! COAL!

I NOW keep an agency for the sale of Pittsburgh Coal. Persons in want of a good article, will do well to apply at the store, corner of Fifth and Green streets.
no23 JAMES FISHER, Agent.

Bonnets.

French, English and American Bonnets, in every variety of Spring styles, for sale at Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE'S,
mar23 100 Fourth street.

RIBBONS!

A complete stock of elegant Paris Ribbons, of all colors, and from 1-2 to 6 inches wide, at
mar23 BEATTIE'S, 100 Fourth street.

FLOWERS.

A large assortment of splendid French Flowers, in all colors, and choice Bridal Wreaths, at
mar23 BEATTIE'S 100 Fourth street.

EMBROIDERIES.

Elegant Embroidered Robes, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Chimezettes, Collars and Undersleeves, at
mar23 BEATTIE'S 100 Fourth street.

A good supply of Undersleeves, in black and white, at BEATTIE'S
mar23 100 Fourth street.

A

A beautiful assortment of real Point, Honiton, Valenciennes, and Regency Lace, at BEATTIE'S,
mar23 100 Fourth street.

PERFUMERY

A good assortment of Lubin's Extracts fine Soaps, and choice Cosmetics for the Toilet, at BEATTIE'S,
mar23 100 Fourth Street.

ALOE HATS.

A new and beautiful article of Ladies' Dress Hats, made from the fibre of the Aloe, on sale at Mrs. BEATTIE'S,
mar23 100 Fourth street.

COMBS.

A large supply of new style Tuck Combs, Dressing and Fine Combs, and Hair Brushes, at BEATTIE'S,
mar22 100 Fourth street.

Coal! Coal!

THE undersigned keep constantly on hand the best quality of Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest price.
Office at the lower City Coal Scales, Water street, between Third and Fourth.
jan20 d1y BOWSER & FULTS.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand the best quality of Pittsburgh and Youghoghany Coal, warranted to be what it is represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first families. None better for steam.
jan23 ELI F. LEEZER.

PITTSBURGH AND CANNEL COAL.

The best quality always on hand, for cash only when ordered, at their office, on Wall street, West side, near Main.
feb13dtf MILLER & McMICHAEL.

S. S. MARK.........G. F. DOWNS.

RECEIVED this day—
Rich New Style Colored Silks;
Printed French Merinoes;
Bonnet Ribbons;
Hoop Shirts;
We are receiving daily by Express the novelties as they are opened in the Eastern cities.
au12 MARK & DOWNS, 471 Mainst.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.

RECEIVED this day—
1 Case Wool Plaids Bright Colors;
au15 MARK & DOWNS, 471 Main st.

LOUISVILLE TIMES.

W. S. SWYMMER,
General Newspaper Advertising Agent, corner of Olive and Mainstreets, St. Louis, Mo., is the Agent for the Times.

A. D. JACKSON,
SUCCESSOR TO S. T. GARRISON & CO.,
IS the duly authorized agent for the Louisville Times Newspaper Advertising agents, Intelligence, Real Estate and Patent Right Office.
No. 154, Sycamore st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Cincinnati, O.

SUNDAY:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::AUGUST 24, 1856.

Speaking in Henry County.

Thomas Holt, Esq., late of California, but now a resident of this city, will reply to J. M. Harlan (K. N. elector) at Newcastle, Henry county, on Monday. Mr. Holt is one of the most eloquent and effective speakers we ever heard, and we hope the Democrats of Henry will all go and hear Harlan and his party demolished.

DEMOCRATIC HALL.—Prof. Robt. J. Breckinridge will address the Democracy at Democratic Head quarters on to-morrow, (Monday night) the 25th, at early gas-light. Rally Democrats, if you want to hear a good speech.

Read Joseph Holt's speech in to-day's Times.

The light draught steamer Cremona, is the mailboat for Cincinnati this morning.

Watermelons are abundant in this city and prices moderate.

Thanks to Adam' & Co.'s Express for late papers from all parts of the Union.

The alarm of fire last night about 10 o'clock, was raise.

The Theater will open in this city in a few days.

A refreshing rain fell yesterday evening and last night.

Our readers will find all of Mr. Holt's speech in this mornings Times. Call at the office and get a copy.

Mr. J. C. Mandeville, of this city, has our thanks for a copy of the New York Herald, of August 21st.

The majority of our friend Trimble, for Chancellor in the first judicial district, is said to be about 2,000.

Stewart's Stomach Bitters are just the articles to use at this season of the year. Dyspeptics will find relief in using a bottle or two.

KANSAS.—A company is organizing in Lexington to go to Kansas. It will start from that city on Thursday next.

REMOVAL.—The Neal House has been removed to the corner of Second and Jefferson streets. The bar is open with the most choice liquors, cigars, and tobacco. Regular day boarders can be accommodated in the best manner.

STILL AHEAD.—Walker advertises Grouse—fresh and fat. Epicures, just think of it—fresh Oysters and fat Grouse in September. Call at Walker's Exchange—and let yourselves in.

Among the victims at the Last Island calamity, were Mr. P. G. Thompson, formly a resident of this city, and his wife, Mary A. Thompson, daughter of the late James Mc. Gill, of Bardstown.

The Rev. David C. Page, D. D., will preach at Grace Church this morning; service to commence at 10 o'clock. Also at Christ Church this evening, service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

DAVIS' TETTER OINTMENT, from all we have heard, is one of the best external applications for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, old sores, &c., now before the public. It has been thoroughly tried by many of our citizens and all speak in its praise. Those who are afflicted with any cutaneous diseases will do well to try it. Raymond & Patten, our next door neighbor's, are the agents. 1t

DIVINE SERVICE.—The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church having completed the repairs of their Church, it will be re-opened for public service this day. There will be preaching at 11 o'clock, and also at night.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The advance noticed in our last has been fully sustained, and even higher figures have been named as the opening prices upon the resumption of navigation. The sales have been moderate, and the stock in market is light.

The following quotations represented the range of prices for various grades in market: Common to Fair Bagging, 17a18c; Good to Extra Choice do, 18½a19½c; Inferior Hand Rope, 9c; Medium do, 9¼c; Good do, 9¾c; Extra Brands do, 10a10½c; Randall's Machine do, 11c; "Hemp Leaf" Brand do, 11c.

HEMP.—The market has an upward tendency, and the stock, which is light, is generally limited at $170a175. We noticed a sale in St. Louis, on Thursday, the 14th inst., of 316 bales undressed at $162a168. Holders now generally ask in advance, which somewhat checks operations.

We notice the arrival in New York of 300 bales new crop undressed American, which is held at $200. The stock of old is gradually lessening, and the sales are conned to small lots at full prices.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement is, as we have heretofore stated, to be opened the first Monday in September, with GEO. MELLUS, as proprietor, and J. G. HANLEY, Stage Manage—two as popular gentleman as was ever connected with the stage. The theatrical corpse engaged for the season is one of rare magnificence—the talent of which is said to be equal if not superior to any of its class in the Union. One of the most prominent members of the corpse—Miss Susan Denin—said to be, and is known to our citizens as a "*star* of the first magnitude"—a most charmingly sweet and beautiful actress.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood Benson, we need not speak of, for, as is well known here, they are *good* in every thing they undertake. Mr. Benson is considered by all who have witnessed his acting, as one of the best commedians in the country.

The balance of the "corpse" engaged to appear this season, will make their first appearance before a Louislille public, and we cannot speak of them knowingty. They are spoken of by the press as actors and actresses of the first talent.

The first Monday in September is anxiously looked for by the admirers of the Drama.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS PER EXPRESS—*Miller & Tabb, Corner Fourth and Market streets* are this morning in recept of several cases of New and beautiful Goods to which they respectfully invite the attention of all in want of the Newest styles and best qualities of goods at the lowest prices. Our recepts this morning constitutes in part of

Rich Printed Marino's, Turkey red prints, Plain and Striped Paplins, Plain DeLaines, Black Silk (cold clouded) robes, Rich Fig'd DeLaines, Satin Laced Marinos, New Styled Shirts, Canton Cripe Drapers, Embroidered Combs Setts, Emb. and Seam stiched Kerchiefs, Rich Solid Calsa, Marino antiquries, Lustrino, Hoosiery, Brilliant Black Silks, &c., &c.

We shall be daily receiving from this time until close of the Season all the newest styles of goods as fast as they appear and as we possess superior advantages in purchasing our goods have the very best class of goods and are determined to sell as low if not lower than any other house in Louisville, we earnestly invite the ladies to call and examine our stock, confidently believing that such will prove material beneficial. dtf.

DETAILS OF NEWS FROM EUROPE.

INFRACTION OF THE TREATY OF PARIS BY RUSSIA.

A British Fleet ordered to the Black Sea.

The British North American Mail Steamer Africa, from Liverpool about 1 P. M. on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th inst., arrived at New York on Wednesday afternoon.

Apparently, the most important item of news is the circumstance that difficulties have arisen between Russia and the Allies, respecting the adjustment of the boundaries assigned by the treaty of peace. The occupation, by the Russians, of the Isle of Serpents, is the principal subject of dispute, although the non delivery of Kars is also considered to demand explanation. In consequence of these misunderstandings, the whole of the English fleet remaining in the East have been ordered to concentrate in the Black Sea to "*superintend*" the execution of the 20th article of the treaty of Peace.

A dispatch, via Berlin, dated Aug. 5, says, on the authority of letters from St. Petersburg, that M. de Boutenieff is invested with full power to arrange, on his arrival at Constantinople, the differences which have arisen relative to the Russian occupation of the Isle of Serpents.

[Paris (Aug. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.]

THE TREATY INFRACTION OF THE TREATY OF PARIS BY RUSSIA.

The irregularities of Russia in carrying out her part of the Treaty of Paris have hitherto attracted in France little of the public attention or of newspaper notice, but I hear that the Government begins to occupy itself concerning them. The Russians maintain, up to the last accounts, their rights to the Isle of Serpents. As regards the progress of affairs, and what has really occurred on the Bessarabian boundary and at Kars, we are rather in the dark. From the former quarter no further intelligence has reached us, the Kars is such an out of the way place, that, now the war has been long enough for newspaper correspondents and roving British officers to have left its vicinity, we obtain but scraps of information on which no great reliance can be placed. The arrival of large additions to the Russian forces already there has been spoken of, and seems generally credited; and it has been said, within the last few days, that the Russians were reconstructing portions of the fortifications which they had destroyed. This last item of news is as untrue as it was improbable; whatever has been overthrown remains so, and is likels so to continue, at least until such time as the Turks, restored to the possession of their frontier fortress, may busy themselves in repairing Muscovite ravages. At the present moment, the infractions of the Treaty of Par s, of which Russia is alleged (to all appearance with good grounds) to have been guilty, appear to me to constitute rather an interesting and even important question, but as yet our data respecting them are scanty, and diplomacy seems to have taken scarcely any steps in the matter

A few days will probably throw more light upon the subject. It is certainly to be regretted that the Isle of Serpents should have been, to all appearance, entirely overlooked at the conferences. The importance of its situation might have obtained it a word of mention. Its occupation by Russia will be found, however, quite inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty. Meanwhile, we learn to day that the British Naval forces in the Eastern waters have received orders to rendezvous in the Black Sea.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 19.

The proclamation of the President for an extra session, forthwith, is a prompt and necessary movement and will be highly approved by the country. Legislation has become a political game, but there is no reason why it should also degenerate into a political farce, such as was presented in the last hours of the House.

The majority had carried on their game for political effect, as far as it is now safe for them to pursue it. They wished to recede, at the last moment, as the vote on Mr. Campbell's motion to INSIST shows. That motion was lost by a majority of three, and on a careful perusal of the yeas and nays it will be seen that the republicans got their best vote. The House was then ready for a motion to RECEDE, but time was not afforded for it. The large majority in favor of the motion to suspend the rules in order to pass a joint resolution to prolong the session, for two hours, also shows that the House was ready to recede from the Kansas proviso. The wishes of the House itself is therefore promoted by the call for the extra session.

The President, it seems, had no alternative but to call Congress back, or to abandon his duty in regard to the common defense and security which are threatened, not only on the Indian frontier but in Kansas and California.

The army will, under existing laws, be supplied with provisions and clothing, but not with pay and transportation; without which it will not be made efficient nor even be kept together.

It is a mistake to suppose that the President can disband the army. There is no law for that. But he could not move the troops without transportation, nor prevent their desertion without paying them.

SHORT AND SWEET—No. 1.—Lay in your coal before it reaches 25 cents a bushel.

Be polite,—swear no more oaths than you can find in your dictionary.

Never touch a black glove against a lady's face.

If you've got a five dollar bill and your neighbor only has a one, don't stick your nose up at him—your bank might break.

Be sensible before you're smart.

Don't let your ambition get ahead of your judgment—remember the old Ben Franklin was always breaking because she had too much steam power for her hull.

Don't dress in pink, blue, or white to have your picture taken, and then tell the Artist you thought it would'nt take well.

Harris' Gallery is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.

Honesty is the best policy especially when people are watching you, and we know of some individuals who will find it so, for we do not believe the Kentuckians are fond of humbug soup, humbug side dishes, and humbug announcements of humbug arrangements generally. We believe they understand the proper management of any kind of business enough to know, that any man or men who take pride in, and expect to make thier business profitable, will avail themselves of everything which will add either fame or fortune. Therefore, in bringing our new style of Pictures before the public, we feel that our reputation is at stake, but we know of no other Glass Picture in which we have so much confidence, nor is there any other style of Pictures one half so beautiful. We have reference to the Sphereotype as taken at Webster's Gallery.

N. B.—W. & B. have secured the exclusive "right to make and sell this style of pictures in Louisville.

THIRD STREET FIRE INCENDIARY CAUGHT.—It has been whispered around among the knowing ones, that the person who caused the late fire on Third street, who, if not under shelter, was caught in the rain on Monday night. Be this as it may, a matter of far more importance to the public generally has come to light. We have it from the best authority that J. B. Wilder & Bro, Lindenberger & Co., Senour & Smith, Stewart, Miller & Co., and J. S. Morris & Son, all wholesale druggists in this city, are agents for and sell at proprietor's prices, Porter's Oriental Life Liniment. This deservedly popular Liniment sells faster and gives more satisfaction than any other medicine now before the public. Every country merchant and dealer in medicine should keep a supply on hand, as it pays a good profit to the retailer, and is certain to sell wherever it is introduced. Pricipal depot 327 Main street, between 7th and 8th, Louisville, Ky. d&w

We are now prepared to fill orders for Sugar Cured Canvassed Dried Beef, Beef Tongues half barrels family Mess Beef, half barrels Mess Pork, Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams and Shoulders, Sides and breakfast Bacon.

Also, Plantation Mess Beef, which we are selling at a little over half the present price of Mess Pork. JNO. F. GUNKEL & Co.
au14 d6 No. 466 Market street.

FINE SPICED BEEF.—Mr. Robert Usher has a few rounds of his premium Spiced Beef, which he will deliver to any one who may want such for parties or pic-nics, ready cooked, on getting two days' notice. He has also a new article, which her calls Usher's Cold Pressed Beef, and particularly recommends it to families this hot weather

All orders left at Messrs. A. L. Shotwell & Son's, Wall-street, Wallace, Pape & Co., Second, street, or through the post-office, will be punctually attended to and promptly filled. d-1t

TELEGRAPHIC

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Jones, of Tenn., rose to make a personal explanation. He read an extract from the Philadelphia Ledger containing a sketch of a speech by Mr. Trumbull in that city, which he (Mr. T.) was represented as saying that Mr. Jones was a man who had never told a political truth in his life. He took the opportunity to have a correction made publicly as he had been informed by Mr. Trumbull that the latter had been misreported.

Mr. Trumbull stated he had raised no such language in reference to Mr. Jones.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Clayton said he was bound by no party ties and had no other objects in view in remaining in public life but the good of the country.—He deeply deplored that the House had resolved to adhere to their amendment, as thereby the Senate was driven to the necessity either to recede or adhere. At the proper time he wanted to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of 7 members on the part of the Senate, and 11 on the House to take into consideration the disagreeing votes of the 2 Houses on the army bill with a view of arranging the details and settling the differences between them and to report to the respective branches. The Senate had agreed to adhere to their amendment striking out the Kansas restriction, but notwithstanding he believed his proposition could be made acceptable. It would compromise the honor of neither House, and might save the army from disastrous consequences and preserve peace in the territory where is now civil war and perhaps preserve the Union.

Mr. Hunter said no such resolution was now in order. By the Senate's adhering this bill would be lost, but that which failed on Monday and was on the table of the House might be taken up. To adhere would be merely to express an opinion relative to the bill. He understood furthermore that it was probable a new one would be introduced in the House by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Toucey spoke in strong terms in condemnation of the action of the House in sending to the Senate to the army bill under the circumstances declaring they will stop the wheels of the Government unless the Senate will yield their opinion and concur in the Legislation of the House. He regrrded this conduct as not simply unconstitutional but in the highest degree revolutionary. If the House could enforce its obnoxious legislation and coerce the Senate upon one subject they might upon another. They might refuse appropriations for the Judiciary or Executive unless the active of those departments of the Government be satisfactory.

Mr. Benjamin said they have nothing to act upon and, expresed the hope that by general consent the vote would be taken first, and discussion go on afterwards.

Mr. Trumbull thought the House were obliged to act as they did since Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate insist, but didn't ask a committee of Conference. This was regarded by the House as an act of discourtesy, for it was usual for the insisting body to ask for a Conference.

Mr. Hunter replied he didn't intend courtesy towards the House nor did he suppose they so regarded it.

The same course was adopted on the civil bill, and the House receded. He thought that was the best way to settle the difficulty, and hence adopted that course.

Mr. Seward stated he should not vote, having paired off with Mr. Toombs and Mr. Fish had paired with Mr. Fitzpatrick.

The motion to adhere was agreed to—yeas 35 nays 9.

Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution of which he had given notice. Mr. Seward objected. The chair said the resolution must lie over one day. Mr. Clayton earnestly appealed to Mr. Seward to withdraw his objection and allow the matter to be discussed as at this alarming crisis all possible means should be used to avert the loss of the army appropriations.

Mr. Seward said there was no Senator to whom he would more cheerfully yield in a matter of courtesy than the Senator from Delaware, but on this point he could not yield consistently with his sense of duty. He entertained no fears or alarms of such disastrous consequences as Mr. Clayton had predicted. He had before seen times when it was feared that the country was in danger but thought there was no more real danger now than on previous occasion. Whether the two Houses agreed or disagreed their actions were constitutional and he was willing to let the issue go to the country for their verdict. He was opposed to the appointment of a committee of 7 to meet a committee of 11 of the House. That was an extraordinary and unusual course and he never knew any good result from such measure. He was satisfied his course was right and therefore peresited in his objection.

No further business coming up the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in view of the news from Kansas and the differences existing between the two Houses, asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution that a select committee of thirteen be appointed by the speaker, to confer with a similar committee from the Senate, to consider the affairs of Kansas, with power to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Campbell said if the resolution should do no good, it could do no harm. Mr. Matteson and others objected. Mr. Campbell gave notice that he will move to suspend the rules on Monday for she introduction of a resolution.

Mr. Mace made an ineffectaal motion to proceed to the election of Chaplain.

Mr. Matterson offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that this joint resolution for annexation of Texas is irrepealable by either of the contracting parties, without the consent of the other, and is not repeated by the Kansas Nebraska act, therefore slavery, except for crime in all parts of the former province of Louisiana, North of 96–30 is, and remains prohibited, and further asserting that the joint resolution for annexation, besides being a compact with Texas, is a compromise between the free and slave States, and any attempt for the admission of a greater number of slave States North of that latitude is in violation of said compromise, and a direct attack upon the harmony and stability of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Dunn the resolutions were tabled by a vote of 101 to 84.

Mr. Sage offered a resolution diricting the Judiciary Committee to consider the propriety of reorganizing or abolishing the Criminal Court for the District of Columbia.

The House on motion of Mr. Cobb concurred in the resolution of the Senate suspending the 21st rule in order that the former army bill be taken from the table. Mr. Campbell made an unsuccessful suggestion that the House insist on its disagreement and ask a committee of conference. Mr. Cobb moved the House recede from the Kansas proviso, which was negated—97 against 100. Mr. Washburn moved the House adhere—agreed to, 98 against 97. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of Mr. Curry as Governor and Benj. F. Harding as secretary of the territory of Oregon; John I. Taylor of N. Y., and George P. Bond of Cambridge University, chief astronomers to run the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British possessions; Conrad Wiegand as assayer U. S. mint in California in place of A. Hornsthy, appointed melter and refiner; F. H. Clark U. S. attorney for eastern district of Louisana, vice McCoy, resigned; D. Ratcliffe assistant solicitor for the court of claims; A. T. Haven of Mich., U. S. marshal for Utah, vice Howard, removed; M. R. Andrew, collector of customs at St. Augustin; John Thomas of New York, consul at Singapore; John Laws, commissioner, and Jas. E. Moyes, receiver of the land office at Vincennes, to examine and decide on land titles there Robert J. Roche, George Withman, O. E. P. Hazard, Joseph Peck, F. S. Heyer, and Thos. C. Doun, to be justices of peace for the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus this morning determined to adhere to their amendment, striking out the House proviso from the army bill, and remain in session till they transact the business for which Congress was convened.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.

Private advices from Booneville, state that the late news from Kansas has created immense excitement there—that five thousand dollars have been raised, and that men will be sent to the relief of the pro-slavery citizens of the territory. A high state of feeling exists in all the border counties of Missouri. Public meetings are being held, and large numbers of men are volunteering to go to the aid of the Governor of Kansas. Men of discretion and property will go, and with the determination to remain until the present state of affairs is put down, and peace and order restored in the territory.

Circulars and appeals signed by prominent influential men, are freely circulated, asking for aid to drive Lane and his party out of the country. Large bodies of men have doubtless, by this time entered the territory, and Sanguinary and bloody conflicts are daily looked for.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 23.

Mr. Buchanan arrived here yesterday on his return from the Bedford Springs, and during last evening was called on by hundreds of his friends. He leaves this morning for the Dublin Gap Springs.

MIDDLEBURG, Vt. Aug. 23.

Mr. Meacham, member of Congress from this State, died this morning after a short illness of congestion of the brain.

COMMERCIAL.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23, M.

Flour rather higher to-day—Sales at $5 70@5 75 for superfine; $5 90 for extra. White wheat $1 22. Oats at 37c.—Whisky is steady at 26c. Provisions—nothing doing.—Groceries are unchanged; moderate business at previous prices.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23, M.

The Flour market is firm—prices advanced—Sales of Howard street $6 37, and City Mills at $6 50. White wheat $1 40@1 53; red $1 30@1 40. White corn 58@60c: yellow 60@61c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23, M.

Flour market active and prices advanced—sales 8,500 bbls at $6 05@6 20 for straight State; $6 50@6 65 for Ohio; $7@7 25 for Southern and $7 30@8; for Southern extra. Wheat has advanced—sales of 25,000 bushels at $1 75 for Southern red, and $1 64@1 68 for Western white. Corn has also advanced—sales of 27,000 bushels at 66c for Western mixed, 71c for white, and 67c for yellow. Pork buoyant—sales of 350 bbls. Beef firm—sales 250 bbls. Lard steady—sales 200 bbls. Whisky advancing—sales bbls at 35 1-2c.

Stocks higher and firm. Cleveland and Toledo 75; Erie 61⅝; Galena and Chicago 108⅛; Michigan Central 92; Delaware and Hudson canal 118; Milwaukie and Mississippi 76; Ohio Trust 93¾; Cumberland Coal Co 21; Ill Central 108¾; Michigan Southern 89 1-2; N Y Central 87¼; Penn Coal Co 94 1-2; Reading 87¾; Va 6's 93¾; Mo 6's 83¾; Ill freelands 7's 92; Ill Cent 7's 94¾. Sterling exchange firm at 8⅝.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, M.

Flour firmer, with an improving demand for export—sales 1,500 bbls fresh ground at $6 50, and 200 bbls of old stock at $6@6 25; demand for city trade limited—$6 25 for old stock at $3 10; Corn meal steady, with a limited supply; sales of 150 bushels Penn at $3 37@3 50. Wheat more active and ad advance 5c; sales of 9,000 bushels at $1 45@1 50 for prime new Southern, and Pennsylvania at 75. Corn in fair demand and one cent higher; sales of 2,000 bushels good Southern yellow at 63c afloat; 1,500 white at the same figures, and a lot of damaged at 54c. Oats in request and one cent higher; sales 1,000 bushels new delivered, at 38c. Whisky is quite dull; small sales of bbls and hhds at 34@35c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23, P. M.

In flour there are large receipts, but the demand is active—Sales of 500 bbls at $5 75@5 75 for superfine; $5 90 for extra; small sales of extra resorted at $6. Receipts of 2,336 bbls—sales of 700 bushels wheat at $1 22 for white, and 109 1.2c for red, delivered—market firm. Oats are in good demand at 37@37 1 2c. Corn is scarce and saleable at 48@50c. Whisky is steady—sales 650bbls at 26@26½c.—Provisions—nothing doing. Groceries unchanged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23, P. M.

Cotton is firm, with sales of 600 bales

Flour is buoyant—Sales of 9,500 bbls at $6 05@6 25 for straight State. Wheat is improving—sales of 41,000 bushels at $1 57 for Western red. Corn is improving—sales of 37,000 bushels. Pork is heady—sales of 1,500 bbls. Beef dull—sales of 200 bbls at $10 50. Lard is firm—sales of 300 bbls. Whisky has advanced—sales of 350 bbls at 36c for Ohio. Coffee is firm—Sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 10⅝@11 1-2c. Sugar is firm—sales 1,100 hhds Havana at 8@8 1-2. Molasses are quiet. Linseed oil firm—sales of 6,000 gallons at $1 05@1 07. Cut meats quiet. Butter firm. Iron quiet but firm. Tobacco firm—Ky 14.

New Orleans Tobacco Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.

The market is very firm, and we notice further sales to-day of nearly 100 hhds asfollows: 25 at 8 1-2c; a round lot of 65 hhds Admitted and Refused at 9¾c; 11 at 10 1-2c, and 2 at 11c ℔ lb.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

AUGUST 23.

ARRIVALS

St Louis Hildreth, Cincinnati.
Buckeye Bell, Cline, Carrollton.
Sam P Hibberd, Grace, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES.

St Louis, Hildreth, Cincinnati.
Buckeye Bell, Cline, Carrollton.
Sam P Hibberd, Grace. Cincinnati.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

NATIONAL.—H. D. FLETCHER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner of Fourth and Main streets.

J Woodburn, Miss	J J Edlen, Grayson S
J L Woodburn, do	C R Genning, Wabast
Thos Dugan, Ky	F J Snider & l, Tenn
J P Dumes, Cin	G R Diddle, Pitts
Dr Meriwether, County	J T Methews, Cal
Jas Dunlap, City	A C Osborne, S C
Wm H Watts, do	W J Ely, Tenn
H C Landrum, Calhoon	Caleb Bates, Oin
J L Fickien, Covnty	J Smith, Cinn
F P Burnett, do	Jesse Olive, Salem
John Carter, Philad'a	S Mayeste, St L
H C Landium, City	R Smithcum, Ky
Thos Browne, County	Miss S M Anthony, do
D C Culley, Ky	N H Childs, City
J McAlly, N Y	Jos Wright, Ky
Dan'l Barfield, Ky	A T Curd, do

GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"Every mother should have a box in th house handy in case of accidents to the children.

Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do any injury, or interfere with a physician's prescription. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price, 25 cents a Box.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

R. A. Robinson & Co., Bell, Talbott & Co., Louisville; Scribner & Devol, New Albany.
ap2 deod&wly

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath s bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan*, *pimples* and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the berad well and it will make a beautiful soft and lather much faciliating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. Fetridge & Co., Proprietors.

For sale by J. S. Morris & Sons, R. A. Robinson & Co., Bell, Talbott & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Scribner & Devol, New Albany, and all Drug gists apl deodm&c&wly

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.—This road is the speediest route to Chicago and the Northwest, Passengers leave the depot at New Albany at 1:45 P. M., and arrive at Chicago at 7 o'clock the following morning. The way mail train leaves at four in the morning. Both trains connect at Terre Haute with the St. Louis and Cairo trains and with all the trains leaving Chicago in every direction. The road is in capital condition and recently a number of splendid passenger cars have been put on it. An omnibus will call in any part of the city for passengers and deliver them at the depot in New Albany free of charge, on application to the agent, A. H. Haines, opposite the Galt House. tf

How truly said, we live in an age of improvement. Troxel who keeps up with all the improvements, has got to making pictures on paper instead of glass; not photograps, but superior pictures to anything of the kind. Pictures made at Troxel's Gallery give all the true color to drapery and complexion, of a colored picture in oil. Persons wishing to get pictures of John C. Breckinridge, can be supplied by calling at the rooms. Agents furnished on terms to do well. dtf

Blue Mass, and all other mineral compounds in the shape of pills, have been laid aside to make room for a better production from the vegetable kingdom in the shape of HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters. These celebrated Bitters are entirely vegetable, and their combination of such a nature as to guarantee perfect safety in being used by both young and old, male and female, the latter in particular have received the most salutary benefit from the use of these Bitters, when all other treatment from the most skillful hands have failed in restoring them from a state of debility to perfect health.

For sale by Wilson, Starbird & Smith; J. B. Wilder, Lindenberger & Co.; Edwin Morris, Sutcliffe & Hughes; R. A. Robinson & Co.; J S. Morris & Son; and by J. P. Thompson. jy30

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

I WILL Sell Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, and Musical Merchandise of every description, at as low prices as can be found in this city. Please call and see for yourselves. CHARLES J. KENT,
aug24dtf No. 67, Third street.

SITUATION WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN in this city wishes a situation as Teacher in a Private or Public School. He would have no objections to taking charge of a school in the country. The applicant is a thorough scholar, having taught school in the United States the past 12 years, and can give the best of references.
Address TIMES OFFICE.
au20 dtf

STEAMBOATS.

United States Mail Line.
BETWEEN
Louisville and St. Louis.

THE splendid steamers composing the above line will leave Louisville every day at 12 o'clock, M., and St. Louis every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., as follows:

NORTHERNER, Erwin, Master........Monday
HIGHFLYER, Wright, do.............Tuesday
SOUTHERNER, Trippe, do.........Wednesday
ALVIN ADAMS, Lamb, do............Friday
FASHION, Reed, do.................Saturday

For freight or passage apply on board or to
mr26 C. BASHAM, Louisville.

For Cincinnati.

The fine steamer CREMONA, Willard master, will leave as above on THIS DAY the 24th, at 11 A. M. from city wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
aug24 W. S. HARPER.
Office on United States Mail Line Wharf Boat, foot of Third street.

For Cairo.

The fine steamer ARKANSAS TRAVELER, King, master, will leave as above on MONDAY, the 25th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
aug24 C. BASHAM.

For Tennessee River.

The new and splendid light draught steamer RANGER, Captain D. G. Parr, will leave as above on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having accommodations, apply on board or to N. S. LONG,
aug24 No. 24 Wall street.

ALL ABOARD.

STEAMBOAT
AND
House Furnishing Goods

CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS AND CURTAIN FIXTURES,
Of the most modern improvement.

WE invite the special attention of Steamboat owners and housekeepers to our immense stock of the above goods, which we keep constantly on hand, the largest assortment and most extensive variety of any house out of New York, and pledge ourselves to sell anything in our stock 20 per cent. less than any other house in this city.

CARPETINGS.
English Velvet; Tapestry and Brussels, of all grades; Super 3-ply, of Scotch and English; 3-ply's, all qualities; Cotton Chain and Hemp Carpeting, very cheap.

CURTAIN GOODS.
Lace Curtains, of all qualities; Satin, Worsted, and Cotton Damasks; Sold at jobbers prices in New York.

LINEN GOODS.
A large assortment of every variety of those goods imported by ourselves, and sold 25 per cent. below any other dealers in this city.

MOSQUITO NETTINGS
of all kinds. All kinds of Dry Goods kept constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices, and all at *one price only.*
DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,
jy18 d 107 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R.
CHANGE OF RUNNING TIME.

ON and after Thursday July 31st, trains will leave New Albany (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Mail Express leaves New Albany at 4 o'clock A. M.; Express train leaves New Albany at 1:30 P. M. Making immediate connections at Chicago for all points North and North-west.
Also making direct connection at Greencastle with Terre Haute trains for St. Louis, Cairo, &c.
At Michigan City connection is made with trains of Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, Albany, New York, and Boston.
Passengers leaving New Albany at 1:30 P. M., arriving at Niagara Falls next evening. This is altogether the cheapest and quickest route East.
For through tickets apply at office of New Albany and Salem Railroad, Main street, opposite the Galt House.
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Superintendent.
N. STEVENS, General Ticket Agent.
Omnibuses in attendance to convey passengers to all parts of the city. aul dtf

Removal.

DR. J. VANDERSLICE has removed to the corner Floyd and Jefferson streets where he wishes to see all his old customers. au21

CORAL AND DIAMONDS.

BY EXPRESS—
1 doz. Rich Coral Pins and Ear Rings;
Coral Sleeve Buttons.
Also, a fresh assortment of Diamond Jewelry, viz:
Diamond Crosses and Ear Rings;
Finger Rings;
Gent's Pins;
All of which we offer low.
au21 JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

Atkinson High School
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Location—Green street, between First and Second streets.

THE Fifteenth Session of this Institution will commence on Monday September 1st.
A limited number of Pupils can be received as Boarders in the family of the Principals.
Announcements containing all necessary information may be obtained by calling at the residence of Rev. J. Atkinson and Lady, N. E. Corner of Green and Second streets. au21 d6w&dw

S S. MARK............................G. F. DOWNS

RECEIVED this day—
New style Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Do Colorded Silks;
Valenciennes Edgings;
Infants' Trimmed Embroidered Caps;
MARK & DOWNS.
au20 471 Main st.

A. FONDA,

FAMILY GROCER, and dealer in fine Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c., &c., No. 95 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

THE DUFFIELD HAM.—150 Charles Duffield's world-renowned Hams, and no mistake, in store and for sale by
au19 ABM. FONDA, 95 Fourth st.

SPLENDID TABLE BUTTER.—Choice fresh Table Butter received twice a week from the Cold Spring Dairy and for sale wholesale and retail by
au19 A. FONDA, 95 Fourth st.

CHEMICAL Erasive Soap, warranted to wash in hard, soft, or salt water, for sale by
au19 A. FONDA, 95 Fourth st.

ROASTED COFFEE.—Fresh Roasted and Ground Coffee, warranted pure, put up and for sale by
au19 ABM. FONDA, 95 Fourth street.

TEAS.—A Fresh Arrival of Black and Green Teas received and for sale cheap for cash by
au19 A. FONDA, 95 Fourth st.

To the Afflicted.
DR. SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
OF NEW ORLEANS,

WOULD beg leave to inform the citizens of Louisville and the surrounding country, that he will be in the city only two weeks longer, and during his stay will undertake the cure of persons afflicted with Cancers, Bone-Fellons, White Swellings, and all other kinds of Ulcers. He may be seen and consulted at the National Hotel, where he has secured rooms. au20 d2w

Wanted.

A PARTNER with a cash Capital of four or five hundred dollars in a business that will pay from three to six hundred per cent. profit. For particulars, address "W. J." through the Post Office. au19

Dr. W. B. Johnston,

HAS removed his office to Jefferson street, three doors East of Jackson. He again solicits the patronage of the public. He keeps on hand pure medicines, and compounds his patrons prescriptions.
Aug. 19, 1856.

SITUATION WANTED.

BY a young man in the Green River country. Has had a large and wealthy connection, and has several thousand dollars to invest in a Wholesale Dry Goods House, can give the best of references as regards integrity. He has some experience in the Dry Goods, Grocery, or Drug business. Address "H. H." Post Office, Louisville, Ky. au21 d3w

PARLOR Grand and Square Pianos Fortes, from the manufactory of Hallett & Cumston, Boston. A celebrated instruments can be warranted as to their quality. Every Piano is fully warranted. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Please call and examine my stock. CHAS. J. KENT.
au19 dtf 67 Third st.

Rev. Geo. Beckett's
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.

OUR design is that of the Female High School, having its own buildings, apparatus, &c., the house furnished, and in every respect as complete as possible for the education of young ladies. The number of pupils is limited, and they are under the personal care of the Principal, who will give attention to their moral and intellectual culture. The course of study is such as the times require in the best Female Seminaries; instruction in all the departments of French and Music, and in other special advantages are given.
The Scholastic year consists of Two Sessions of five months each, the first of which commences in September.
For further particulars, address REV. GEO. BECKETT,
au5 d&wtf St. Matthew's, Jefferson co., Ky.

Mr. Furck's
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
On First Street, between Jefferson and Green.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st Monday in September.
Mr. Furck has secured the aid of two competent Assistants, and will devote his time to instruction in all branches of Education taught in High Schools and Academies. Particular attention will be given to the Department of Ancient and Modern Languages, and in Mathematics.
TERMS—Per Session of 5 months, $30, payable quarterly in advance.
The best city references can be given.
au3 1856 N. FURCK.

MR. & MRS. NOLD'S
Louisville Female Seminary.
On Guthrie Street, adjoining Sehon Chapel.

THE Scholastic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and is divided into Two Sessions of twenty weeks each.
Terms per Session of 20 weeks, payable quarterly in advance, $40 or $50.
No Deduction for absence.
A limited number of Pupils will be received into the family as boarders.
LOUISVILLE, KY., July, 1856. au3 dtf

BRANDY—In cases—50 cases Brandy, assorted brands, in store and for sale by
au12 SMITH, GUTHRIE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. T. BURTON.
Furniture, Cooking Range, and Liquors
AT AUCTION.

I WILL sell on Tuesday morning August 26th, at 10 o'clock, at my auction rooms, No. 80 Fourth street, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Tables, Cribs, Carpets, Featherbeds, Refrigerators, Spring Mattrasses, Quilts, Bedsteads, Cooking Range, &c.
Also, old Bourbon Whisky, Cognac Brandy, Rosated Brandy, Tobacco, Green Teas, Wrapping Paper. Also, 1 Double Hunting Case Gold Watch.
Persons having articles to sell would do well by sending them in early so that they can be arranged for this sale.
Terms Cash.
au24 J. T. BURTON, Auctioneer.

S. M. BARRETT,

Wood & Willow Ware,
CORDAGE AND PAPER DEALER.

MANUFACTURER of Ohio Zinc Washboards, under firm name of G. Waters & Co. Manufacturer of Oak, Floor Handles, and Oak Work, at Colmar & Co.
Manufacturer of Wood and Willow Ware of every description, Cordage, Brushes, Brooms, &c., &c.
Twines for Brooms, Seines, and Wrapping. Fish Lines, Tarred Rope, Manila Spun Yarn, Cotton and Hemp Steam Packing.
Also, Buckets, Tubs, Measures, Well Buckets, Hames, Sieves, Brushes, Churns, Tar Cans, Refrigerators and Ice Chests, Cab and Wagon Grease, Willow and Basket Makers, Coopers' Twine, Cooper Knives. Also, agent for Freed & Tangeman's Extra Wrapping Paper, Roofing Paper and Composition, constantly on hand, for which the best market prices are paid. Orders from the West, and any other dealers, will be carefully attended to.
Store corner of Walnut and Front streets; Paper Ware House, 27 Walnut street; Factory 27 Ware street, Cincinnati, Ohio. au16

BROOM STOCK.

50,000 ASSORTED Broom Handles;
4,000 do Sewing do;
3,000 assorted do Twine;
Broom Wire, Tacks, Staples and Needles;
Whisk and hall Broom Handles;
For sale by S. M. BARRETT,
au16 cor. Walnut and Front st., Cincinnati.

BROOMS.

I HAVE now the largest stock of Brooms ever offered in the Western States, which I will sell at low rates. I will sell orders from Louisville, and guarantee satisfaction, having been in the business sufficiently long to have a correct idea of what is wanted in that line. I have now in store—
450 dozen Common Brooms;
1,000 do Ex. Shaker do;
400 do Extra do do;
375 do medium Fancy do;
100 dozen Whisk and hall Brooms;
S. M. BARRETT,
au16 cor. Walnut and Front st., Cincinnati, O.

CLARK'S
WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,
Market street, bet. Third and Fourth;
(Over the Shoe Store of James Small)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLARK'S Manufactory is the place to get you understandings fashionably enveloped for a small price. We do not wish to assume French or Latin in prefix to designate any superiority of our work and to deceive the people in purchasing, for we believe in a system for all things, we have found the only true method of attaining an exact measurement and draft of the foot, by which means (using precaution) to the deformity of the foot,) you can have your Boots and Shoes made to fit neatly and yet be easy on your feet.
We also receive orders from the country for Boots and Shoes by the dozen or single pair.
All orders promptly attended to. jy25 d3m&p

CENTRAL HOUSE,
DANVILLE, KY.

P. B. RIFFE, - - - - Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that he has taken the above well-known Tavern stand, which he has refurnished in the best style for the accommodation of travelers and regular boarders. His design is to keep a first rate hotel, and he will spare no pains to render it comfortable for all who may patronize him. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the market affords, and all patrons will be waited on by polite and attentive servants.

Prices.
Regular Boarders, per week, $3 50
Transit day, 1 25
Single meal, 40
Lodging, 40

Persons arriving in any of the Stages and desiring to stop at this house, can do so by informing the drivers, and persons at the house will conveniently wait upon the stages, can have their baggage conveyed by the Proprietor, or the stages will call for them promptly.
au16 '56, d&win P. B. RIFFE.

JOHN M. ANDERSON,
No. 80 THIRD STREET,

FAMILY Grocer and Dealer in Fancy Groceries.
au16

PICKLED Olives, Capers, Blackberry Cordial, Wine, Rum, Gin, and Old Bourbon at
au16 J. M. ANDERSON'S.

COVE and Spiced Oysters, Salmon and Mackerel, in cans at ANDERSON'S.

EXTRACTS.—A large assortment at ANDERSON'S.

ROYAL China, Bengal, and Worcester Sauces at ANDERSON'S.

A LARGE lot of fancy and Market Baskets at ANDERSON'S.

BRANDY—4-4 casks Marett & Co.'s Brandy, of the vintage 1850, in store and for sale by
au12 SMITH, GUTHRIE & CO.

BRANDY—4-4 casks Seignette & Co.'s Dark, in store and for sale by
au12 SMITH, GUTHRIE & CO.

BRANDY—5 casks Golden Vine, Pale, in store and for sale by SMITH, GUTHRIE & CO.

WINE—2-4 casks pure Sicily Madeira, in store and for sale by
au12 SMITH, GUTHRIE & CO.

CIGARS—10,000 Cigars, assorted Brands, in store and for sale by SMITH, GUTHRIE & CO.

CHAMPAGNE—
25 baskets Cavalier Champagne;
25 do Heidsick do
In store and for sale by
au12 SMITH, GUTHRIE & CO.

MOORE'S
Mammoth Furniture,
CHAIR AND BEDDING
Depot,
NO. 76 FOURTH STREET,
West Side, between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

KEEPS a large assortment always on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices to be bought in the city. Sel1

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

AT the late fire on Third Street I lost all my stock, together with my Books, and I greatly desire that all persons, who have bought of me, and whose accounts are yet unpaid, will call and settle the same, either by Cash or Note, and oblige their Humble Servant, W. C. MOORE,
au16 '56 Fourth st. bet. Main and Market,
Next to Times Office.

Eighth Street Mill!
S. H. JACK.

THIS Mill is in first rate trim, and running out 80 bbls of superfine family Flour every day. The proprietor is determined to spare no pains for the convenience of the consumer than the whole supply at market. Every sort of Flour may be had by the barrel or by the sack, such as White Wheat, Superfine Wheat Flour, Second Rate, Shorts, Bran, and every sort of Breadstuffs in any desired quantity. Apply at the Mill on Eighth street, between Market and Main street.
N. B.—The highest cash prices paid for wheat, &c.
au16 d S. H. JACK.

Louisville Exchange.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LEASED the house on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Floyd streets, will conduct it as a house of public entertainment under the name of Louisville Exchange.
There is an ample Saloon, and will at all times be supplied with the best of Liquors and Lager Beer.
The house will be opened for the accommodation of the public on Saturday evening, August 30, at 7 o'clock.
A Lunch will be prepared for the occasion.
Daily Lunch from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
au17 L. BERGMAN.

Livery Stable,
MORRIS & SHOCKENCY,
Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House,

OFFER their services to the general Livery business. Their stables are new and well arranged. Their horses and carriages are of the best, and every attention will be given to insure the patronage which has been so liberally given. They hope by strict personal attention to their business to continue to merit the patronage of the public.
Our Saddle and harness horses always on hand for sale.
au15 d6w

J. A. FSERT,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
No. 481, South side of Jefferson,
SECOND DOOR BELOW THIRD ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

N. B. All orders for work, attended to promptly at short notice, and warranted to fit. m3 3m

JUST RECEIVED—
CORAL JEWELRY;
FANCY SLEEVE BUTTONS;
19 CARET VEST CHAINS;
SILVER PITCHERS, GOBLETS & CUPS.
JOHN KITTS & CO., Golden Eagle.
au17 d&w Main st.

LAW NOTICE.

HENRY PIRTLE has returned to the Bar, and formed a partnership with Bland Ballard, Esq. They will practice in the Courts at Louisville and in the Federal Court at Frankfort, and in the Court of Appeals from any part of the State. Office on Center street, opposite the Court House. au16 d&win

MEDICAL.

Private Diseases.

UNPARALLED SUCCESS.—NEW REMEDIES.—So attractive in this city, Dr. HALL continues to treat all Private Diseases, in every form and stage, in so short a time, that it takes without exposure ... Periodical Affections of Females, Leucorrhœa, Nervous and General Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Impotency, Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Liver Complaint, &c.

Dr. Hall's great experience in treating the above diseases, ...

Ague and Fever Cured.

Sooner and cheaper than by any other person ... Dr. HALL, Box 1384, Cincinnati, Ohio, promptly attended to.

Medical Guide.

Dr. HALL'S new great work on Private Diseases, ...

French Periodical Drops.

The only certain and sure remedy for Suppression, Irregularities ... au13 dly

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York, has ...

STEWART'S
Stomachic Bitters
OR
Dyspeptic Elixir.

PERSONS troubled with Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, ... Orders from all sections of the country promptly attended to.
ANDREW STEWART,
Druggist, Corner of Fifth and Market streets.
Also for sale by
STEWART, MILLER & Co.,
A. PEARCE & SON,
SUTCLIFFE & HUGHES
And by Druggists generally.

DRUG NOTICE.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Drugs, &c., to J. Gottschalk & Co., on the ... day of June last, ... M. AIKIN.

Deutsche Apotheke.

J. GOTTSCHALK & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
SUCCESSORS TO M. AIKIN,
CORNER GREEN & ELEVENTH STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
M. AIKIN'S
CELEBRATED YEAST POWDER,
WHOLESALE DEPOT OF
Yeast Powder
At C. Meyer's Cor. Market & 3rd Sts.

Referring to the above advertisement, we ... Prescriptions will be promptly attended to at all hours.
J. GOTTSCHALK & CO.,
Corner of Green and Eleventh sts.

Manufacturing Chemists.

T. E. JENKINS & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Corner Third and Walnut streets, Louisville, Ky.

... jy27 d&win

Paroquet Mineral Water.

T. E. JENKINS & CO.,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

HAVE made arrangements with the proprietors of the Springs ... jy27 d&win

Tartro-Citric Lemonade.

A ... jy27 d&win

A liberal discount made to dealers. ...

ANHYDROUS FERRIC ALUM. ... T. E. JENKINS & CO.,
jy27 d&win Corner Third and Walnut sts.

DAGUERREOTYPE CHEMICALS.—... T. E. JENKINS & CO.,
jy27 d&win Corner Third and Walnut sts.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.— ... T. E. JENKINS & CO.,
jy27 d&win

AMERICAN
EXPRESS CO,
NO. 457 MAIN STREET,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH.

... FRANK TRYON, Agent.

Copartnership Notice.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of THOMAS H. NOBLE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS ...
St. Louis, March 11, 1856. THOMAS H. NOBLE, WILLIAM H. CHURCH.

THOMAS H. NOBLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 11 Market street, between Olive and Locust, St. Louis.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of produce, and of merchandise. ... ap2 dtf

4.

CLOTHING &C.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
CLOTHIER,
MARKET ST., BET. FLOYD & PRESTON, (North side,)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned has on hand a splendid assortment of Clothing of all kind—Ready-Made, or made to order, to suit customers. I invite the public generally to give my store a call. If I cannot please them, they cannot get suited elsewhere in the city. Stop and look at my goods whether you buy or not.

dec CONRAD KAMM.

G. STRAUS'
MANUFACTURER OF
CLOTHING,
56 *MARKET STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.*
(A few doors above the Mechanics' Bank.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HE informs the citizens and surrounding country, that he has now on hand a large and well selected stock of Clothing, such as fine Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, and a beautiful assortment of Vest Patterns, of different styles to suit the season.

Also, a fine stock of Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Undershirts, Cravats, Collars, &c.

He invites country merchants in particular to give him a call, and hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealings, to merit a share of the public patronage.

mar29 G. STRAUS.

1856. Spring. 1856.
The Demands of the Times

ARE imperative—we must either keep up with them or lag behind. A good Spring and Summer trade is expected on every side, and we have provided for a rush in the

CLOTHING LINE.

The liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on our firm, has spurred us on to increased exertions, and we have now the gratifying satisfaction to be able to produce a stock of every variety of

SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS

unequalled in America.

The style of our workmanship is amply tested already. We have tried to surpass ourselves this spring, and feeling fully convinced of our success, we now wait for the decision of the trading community, for their verdict.

LICHTEN, LOWENTHAL & CO.,
feb16 corner Fifth and Main street.

New Organdie Muslins at
BENT & DUVALL'S.
Main Street, between Second and Third.

OUR stock of Organdie Muslins and Robes is now complete in all the best styles and qualities, the most of which have been received within the past few days.

Strangers visiting the city, and in want of new and elegant Dress Goods, will be sure to find them at

BENT & DUVALL'S,
je21 opposite Bank of Kentucky.

1856 Spring. 1856
Mark & Downs,
471 MAIN STREET, 471

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
Fancy Dry Goods
A Second Importation received this morning by Express at

BENT & DUVALL'S,
No. 537 Main street, opposite Bank of Kentucky.

AT COST!
1856 Fancy Dry Goods. 1856

Tremendous Sacrifice!
The Best Bargains of the Seasn!
GREAT MARKING DOWN SALE OF
Dress Silks, Fancy Goods, Lawns, and Embroideries.

DUKEE, HEATH & CO.

Millinery.

WINDOW GLASS.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.
First Fall Importation.

CARRIAGES, &C.

I. F. STONE,
DEALER IN;
Fine Coaches & Carriages
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 609 Main Street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WOULD respectfully invite attention to his large and splendid stock, embracing Carriages of almost every style, imported expressly for this market from the following standard houses, viz: Dunlap & Co., Philadelphia; Lawrence & Bradley, Miner & Stephens, and James Brewster & Son's, Broadway, New York. I have just received as follows:

2 magnificent Coaches, latest style;
2 fine light do, suitable for country or city;
6 fine light Rockaways;
4 fine light Trotting Buggies, from 200 to 250 pounds weight.

And a general assortment of other Carriages, presenting great inducements to purchasers. Persons from a distance may always rely on a complete stock to select from.

my13 dtf

William Huggins,
Carriage Manufactory,
First street, bet. Main and Market,

HAS on hand and are furnishing Carriages of various patterns, consisting of Phætons, Slidseat Buggies, Prince Albert and Rockaway Buggies, which he is selling as low as they can be bought in the city. Those wishing anything in their line would do well to give him a call, as he warrants all his work to be equal to any in his market. He has on hand at present a Phæton, finished in superior style, which he will sell at a bargain.

my23d3m

A GOOD ARTICLE AT A FAIR PRICE.

HUGH MARTIN,
Carriage MAKER,
Southwest cor, of Green and Sixth sts,
e15 dis LOUISVILLE, KY.

Eagle Hall
Jefferson street, bet. Third & Fourth
DANCING ACADEMY.

MONS. J. P. LASSERRE returns his sincere thanks for the rapid increase of is school. He will continue to teach through the winter all the newest and most fashionable Waltzes and Dances, which are innumerable.

Days of Tuition as usual, for Misses and Masters, every Saturday from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M. For Gentlemen every Monday and Wednesdays, from 7 to 9 in the evening. Private classes taught at his school, or in private families—application made at his Hall, or at M dohnson's residence, Jefferson street, adjoining the Hall.

ec25

JAMES FISHER'S
QUICK YEAST

A. Weisenberger,
MACHINE SHOP,

SAMUEL M. BERNARD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Brooke Hall Female Seminary,
MEDIA, DELAWARE CO., PA.

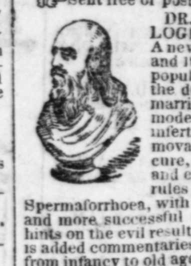
Books for Politicians,

MARK & DOWNS,

MEDICAL.

Private Medical Treatise,
ON THE
Physiological View of Marriage.
BY
M. B. LA CROIX, M. D., ALBANY, N. Y.
250 pages and 130 fine Plain and Colored Lithograpsan Plates.

☞PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.☜
☞Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.☜



DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 180 plates. Price 25 cents a copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances, mode of securing them—infelicitous and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—nervous debility, its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on Spermaforrhoea, with practical observations on a safer and more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evil results from empirical practice; to which is added commentaries on all the diseases of females—from infancy to old age—each case graphically illustrated by beautiful plates. It points out the remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointed hopes so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled to.

Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1, mailed free of postage to any part of the United States, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, (post paid,) Albany, New York, enclosing 25 cents.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. His medicines often cure in the short space of six days, and completely and entirely eradicate all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs having so long been thought an antidote, to the rain of the health of the patient. His "French Secret" is the great continual remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, prysicians treat with mercury, to the irretrievable destruction of th parient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot cure.

Dr. LA CROIX'S medicines are free from all mineral poisons, and put in a neat and compact form, which can be sent by Express or Mail, and may be taken in a public or private house, or while traveling, without exposure to the most intimate friend or room mate, or hindrance from business or study, and no important change in the diet is necessary. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Office removed from No. 56 Beaver st., to 31 Maiden Lane, near Broadway, Albany, N. Y. je7 d1y

Dr. A. J. Vanderslice,
Late professor of the Ecole Clinque de Medicine e Pharmacie la Paris,
(A Practitioner for Twenty-nine Years Past,)

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he continues to devote his time to the curing of the following diseases, viz: Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Fits, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, Billious Complaints, &c.

Williams's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir

Attention.

Swaim's
CELEBRATED PANACEA,
FOR THE CURE OF
SCROFULA,

Beware of Imposition.

Also, Swaim's Vermifuge.

Consumption Cured.

HENRY WEBBER,
CUPPING, BLEEDING, TOOTH DRAWING AND LEECHING.

LOOK HERE!
A. JAEGER & CO.,
No. 119 and 121 Fourth street, Mozart Building,

TRANSPORTATION.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT
and
Lexington and Frankfort
RAILROADS.

Stock and Articles for Exhibition
AT THE
LEXINGTON & PARIS FAIRS.

THOSE persons desirous of sending Stock or any articles for exhibition at the regular annual Faris to be held in Lexington and at the State Fair to be held at Paris, Ky., in the month of September proximo, are hereby notified that the Lexington and Frankfort and Louisville and Frankfort Railroads transport all such Stock and articles upon the following contritions:

The regular fare is to be prepaid to the Agent when the shipment takes place. Upon presentation to the Agent in Lexington, within one week after the termination of the Exhibition, of a certificate of the Secretary of the Association thar the Stock or other articles were exhibited, the said Agent in Lexington, and he alone, will refund the money paid and will give a permit for the Stock or articles to be returned free of charge to the place of its shipment.

It is distinctly to be understood, and the owners and shippers of Stock and articles for exhibition are to agree that the said Railroad Companies are to relased from all responsibility for damage or accident to such Stock or articles for exhibition from whatever cause arising.

The Companies are disposed to offer every facility for their transportation without charge, but cannot assume the risks of accident should any occur.

It is desirable that several days' notice should be given at the station when it is intended to make shipment.

SAM'L GILL,
au14 tloct Sup't Lou. & Frank. & Lex. & F. R. R.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT
And Lexington and Frankfort
RAILROADS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
3 Daily Passenger Trains--Sundays Excepted.

ON and after Monday, Apdil 7th, 1856, Trains will run as follows, viz:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Louisville at 6 o'clock, A. M., stopping at all regular stations and 15 minutes for breakfast at Lagrange, and arrives at Lexington at 11 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Lexington at 2:30 o'clock P. M., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville at 7:20 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers by this Train connect at Eminence with Stages for New Castle, Drennon Springs, and Shelbyville; at Frankfort with stages fo Versailles, Hardinsville, Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville; at Payne's with stages for Georgetown; and at Lexington with stages for Winchester, Mount Sterling, Owingsville, Richmond, Irvine, Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Stanford, London, Barboursville, and all points south; by railroad for Paris, Falmouth, Covington and Maysville.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Louisville, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., stopping at Smith's Station, Lagrange, and all stations east of Lagrange, and arrives at Lexington at 7:20 o'clock, P. M. Returning leaves Lexington at 5:15 o'clock A. M., stopping 20 minutes for breakfast at Frankfort and at all stations east of Lagrange and at Smith's Station only west of Lagrange...

Louisville & Nashville Railroad

THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE EAST FROM LOUISVILLE.
Central Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads,

Three Daily Trains!

1854.
EAGLE FOUNDRY.
WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.,

Blank Book Manufactory and General Binding Establishment.
WEBB, GILL & LEVERING,

A Card to the Ladies.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

Great Excitement

TRANSPORTATION.

TO PITTSBRUGH IN 14 HOURS.
TO PHILADELPHIA IN 30 3-4 HOURS.
TO BALTIMORE IN 30 3-4 HOURS.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD,
VIA COLUMBUS.

THE Little Miami via Columbus being the shortest route, enables a uniform and safe speed. Connections are certain, and passengers have full time for meals. By any other route from Cincinnati, a dangerous speed is required and compelled to overcome distance, which makes connections uncertain.

The Columbus being exclusively an Eastern route, the Time Tables of the Eastern Roads are arranged to run in direct connection.

Passengers from Cincinnati by the Bellfontaine and Forrest Route, depend on Trains from Indianapolis and Fort Wayne to go East, and ride over the roughest Roads in Ohio to get to Crestline.

THREE DAILY TRAINS,
At 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

First Train—Lightning Express, Little Miami Railroad leaves Cincinnati at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Columbus, Crestline, Pittsburgh, Lancaster and Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and Baltimore.

This Train is the only Lightning Express Train, leaving Cincinnati with reliable connection to the East.

Second Train—Express, Little Miami Railroad, leaves Cincinnati at 10 o'clock, A. M. for all the above places.

This Train leaves Cincinnati TWO HOURS later than any other route, and makes the same connections.

Third Train—Night Express, Little Miami Railroad, leaves Cincinnati at 6 o'clock P. M., for all the above places.

This Train leaves Cincinnati ONE HOUR later than any other route, and makes the same connection.

The Little Miami is the only Eastern Depot at Cincinnati. All other Depots at Cincinnati are Western.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS

And all information, please apply at the Little Miami and Covington and Lexington Office, No. 2 Burnet House, second door west of Vine, No. 177 Gibson House; and Old Office, southeast corner Broadway and Front, opposite the Spencer House.

P. W. STRADER,
de19 dtf General Agent.

GREAT
Northern, Eastern and Western
RAILROAD ROUTE,
VIA
JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.
SHORTEST QUICKEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago Detroit, Salena, Rock Island, Burlington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Springfield, St Louis, &c.

THE Jeffersonville Railroad is laid with heavy T rail and well ballasted, and is well stocked with superior Loco-...

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
1856, Commencing Monday, May 19, 1856.
LITTLE MIAMI
VIA
COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD.
Exclusively an Eastern Route.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

Boot and Shoe

WM. W. HULINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Pine and Poplar Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Shingles,
&c., &c.,
CORNER OF GREEN AND CAMPBELL STS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

George Hess,

BELL HANGING,
LOCK REPAIRING AND GENERAL JOBBING WORK.
R. HARKER,
408 Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh.

FALLS CITY
TERRA COTTA
WORKS.

P. BANNON,
Fifth st., bet. Green & Wain
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
MANUFACTURER OF

CAPITALS and BASES for Columns, TRUSSE BRACKETS, WINDOW CAPS, enrichments for Cornices, Gothic Ornaments, Chimneytops, Flower Pots, Vases, &c., assortment to be seen at the Works.

ALSO

Plain and Ornamental Plasterers.

All orders for Plastering or Stucco for interior decoration promptly attended to.

☞ Plaster Paris for sale at the lowest cash price.

au11 tf

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.
W. H. STOKES,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Coach and Saddlery, Hardware and Leather
MANUFACTURES.

EMBRACING Skirting, Harness, Band, Hose, black and fair Bridle Leather; Hog and Calf Seating, Saddle Bag and Collar Leather.

Also, wholesale manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, patent stretched Leather Belting, Fire Engine and Steamboat Hose, warranted of as good quality and at as low prices as can be bought in the Eastern cities.

☞ Hides and Leather, in rough, bought and sold.

☞ Saddlery Warehouse, 435 Main street.

jy30 dawt

PIANOS! PIANOS!
G. F. JACKSON,
Practical Piano-Forte Maker,
FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, LOMISVILLE, KY.

HAVING been engaged in the manufacturing of Piano Fortes, in the best manufactories of the United States...

Canfield, Brother & Co,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware, Military and
FANCY GOODS.
229 Baltimore st., cor. of Charles St. BALTIMORE.

JONES & ROOT,
COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,
2cond St., between Main and Water,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. & J. McDERMOTT
CORNER OF FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

John & Hugh Irvine,
LUMBER MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.
ANDREW STEWART,
Druggist

WINCHESTER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS
Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.
Corner of Sixth and Main Street.

KINE & DOELTZ,
DEALERS IN
IMPORTED CIGARS,

MARBLE STATUARY!
D. NEVIN,
SCULPTOR & CUTTER

F. Noll's
City Brewery and Lager Beer Saloon,

L. LEVENSON & BRO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING Merchants
513 South Side Market street, Louisville, Ky.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, HANDKF'S, SUSPENDERS AND HOSIERY.
CARPET BAGS, TRUNKS, &c. &c

New Arrival of French China, Glass and Tea Ware.

Removal.
FROWERT & LEVIN.

A. RANDALL.
SIGN PAINTER AND BRAND CUTTER,
No. 55 Third Street,
ap2 dly LOUISVILLE, KY.

THOMAS M. OLIVER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

WM. F. CRANE,
DESIGNER AND MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS
CABINET WARE,
Corner of Sixth street and Court Place,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HUGHES & HUTCHISON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
NO. 433 MAIN STREET,
South side, between Fifth and Sixth streets
LOUISVILLE, KY.

McFadden & Sheckler, MERCHANT TAILORS,
90 FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND MARKET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. SOUERMANN,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,

HOWE & WILSON,
(Successor to E. N. Fuller & Co.)
FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
NO. 19 EAST FRONT ST., NEAR BROADWAY
CINCINNATI, O.

Piano Fortes!
MELODEONS.

LEANDER E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 5 COURT PLACE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

LAND & GENERAL AGENCY,
REAL ESTATE

JOHN. O. HARRISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
426 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth

SOLE AGENT FOR
SMITH'S CELEBRATED
Pittsburg XX and Kennett's Ale,
AND
BOTTLE BROWN STOUT AND ALE.

GAS FITTERS
AND
PLUMBERS.
FROWERT & LEVINE,
64 THIRD STREET.